THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 64

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Italy Brings Arms Enthusiasm

Berlin Fascists Hail Hitler

Chinese Defense Grows Heroic

Reparations Meet Looms Anew

Khyber Ballots, Not Bullets

Mr. Hoover Saves Hand, Time

"OUR task is to fortify justice, not to justify force!" So cries Foreign Minister Dino Grandi in presenting Italy's views to the Disarmament Conference. He advocates abolition of capital ships, submarines, aircraft carriers, heavy artillery, tanks, bombing planes, and chemical warfare. Delegate Matsudaira declares Japan, while coöperating, wishes to save the submarine and expand its air force. Signor Grandi's speech is viewed as counterweighing the French proposals. Into this attempt of the nations to reduce their arms there enters, with Grandi's profoundly telling address, a new and most significant element—enthusiasm.

¶ Berlin's six regiments of "storm detachment" Fascists are reviewed by Leader Adolf Hitler. Awed diplomats and press correspondents are allowed to look on while 15,000 men go through military drill and when their leader addresses them on living up to and fighting for Fascist ideals, roar back their familiar "Heil, Hitler!" A government order prohibits the wearing of the khaki uniform and brown shirt, but the military essence if not the military spectacle is maintained—particularly in the precise thunder of unprohibited heels.

¶ Japan's undeclared war on China wears along in the Far East. Shanghai defies the cumulative efforts of the increasing Japanese army and naval forces. The invaders have failed to take the Woosung forts or to occupy the Woosung villages. China, amazed at the defense its poorly organized, poorly equipped troops have made, backs them with material and moral support. The world, deploring the whole ghastly affair, is yet moved by one spectacle it presents—the almost classically heroic resistance of the Chinese.

¶ Franco-British opinions on reparations draw closer together. Replying to French proposals, it is understood Britain will agree to call a reparations conference such as was to have been held at Lausanne, for June, the Hoover moratorium to be extended until that time. Early announcements are expected from London and Paris. It is believed the stand of the American Congress is having the predicted effect—driving French and British into an understanding.

¶ Bulgaria, far from balancing its budget, is trying hard to maintain its balance. Three League representatives investigate its urgent petition for abolition of reparations and suspension or reduction of pre-war debts. The Government denies intention of declaring a moratorium, but asks for time. It shelves the peasants' cry for conversion of private debts until the main issue is settled. Bulgaria makes a plea now familiar among European nations—that external disbursements mean internal collapse.

¶ Britain's Parliament empowers the tariff bill by vote of 452 to 76. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, long a free trader, leads the Government's fight to reverse the historic free trade policy. He sees the 10 per cent general tariff bringing in £30,000,000 a year. Two bright prospects may have induced the overwhelming majority—the balancing of the budget and the reduction of the income tax.

¶ India looks forward to more stiff battles at famous Khyber Pass—with ballots. Mountain men of conflicting races who have long settled matters with the rifle, the lance, and the sword are to be the participants in the democratic government provided for the Northwest Frontier Province. Any male property-owner or taxpayer may vote for members of the Legislative Council, of whom the Moslems, constituting a majority, will have 20 of the 28 elected. Only six of the 40 members will be India Government officials. In this bold experiment among war-torn tribal people the women are shown how they may achieve the right to the ballot—they have only to wish for it out loud.

¶ President Hoover shakes off the hand-shaking. Because of the enormous demands on his time in the campaign to restore business and industry he will not participate in formal White House receptions for several months. About 160 national organizations are coming to Washington for annual conventions, and the President cannot receive them all. Not with 20 conferences and 1300 telephone messages a day claiming his attention. In 1931 the White House had 241,650 outgoing and 1,132,309 incoming phone calls. Mrs. Hoover will carry on alone as best she can. But when things are piping along once more, the old order will be restored. The President will be glad enough, in that gay hour, to go into a cordial handclasp with everybody.

Lady Simon Visits Sir John Officially

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

LADY SIMON, wife of Sir John Simon, had the unusual experience of going on an official mission to her husband recently.

She was among the prominent members of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society's deputation to the Foreign Office. They discussed with Sir John the whole question of the treatment of native races. Lady Simon is well known for her campaign against the remnants of slavery.

Fascists Shout 'Heil, Hitler' At Roll Call

Nazi Leader Acclaimed in Berlin Hall as He Rallies 'S. A. Men'

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 10—Herr Adolf Hitler, Nazi leader, took a roll call of six of his Berlin regiments in the capital's largest hall last night.

Fifteen thousand storm detachment men, known as "S. A. men," had been drawn together, making six "standarten," each with a strength of from 1200 to 3000 men.

They had left their khaki uniform home because the police had forbidden its display in public. Instead they came in sweaters, leather jackets, good suits, shabby suits, white collars, open shirts.

There were young fellows, middle-aged men, workmen, students, clerks, business men, fine fair boys innocent and eager, as well as tough-looking fellows.

It was altogether a soldierly affair. Military orders rang through the hall followed by the thundering clap of heels. Lieutenants and orderlies dashed continually about. The public was excluded.

Orders Bring Silence

In a corner a few special guests and members of foreign embassies and a small group of foreign press representatives were seated. Sharp military orders suddenly boomed from loudspeakers and the men stood like statues. Perfect silence reigned when Herr Hitler stepped to the platform, a slim figure wearing a light yellow raincoat.

He greeted the dense lines of his soldiers with "S. A. Heil." "Heil, Hitler," the men shouted back like a clap of thunder.

"S. A comrades of Berlin, I come to greet you and thank you," he began "S. A. of Berlin stands firm, erect and nothing can shake it. Our movement has three ideals—nationalism to self-effacement, personality culminating in unprecedented authority of the leader and willingness to fight to the uttermost of self-sacrifice. Today a hundred thousand men mold their lives according to these ideals and are prepared to fight for them.

"It is on the basis of these ideals that Germany's biggest party has been founded. By the end of next month it will number 1,000,000 registered members and the day approaches when the entire German nation will march within its ranks. You are the picked troops of our movement; you are the steel of the nation."

"S. A. Berlin—victory," Herr Hitler ended. "Heil," his troops answered with a roar.

Fascist Anthem Sung

Captain Roehn, head of the Berlin "S. A." troop, delivered the final address. "The whole world shall know here are troops which have proved they can and will fight for their leader, for the nation, for Germany, and, if necessary, perish for the honor of the fatherland," he declared.

Then the 15,000 soldiers raised their right hands and sang the Fascist anthem, "Lift up the flag, close the ranks, clear the streets for the S. A. men are marching, the day of liberty is approaching and we are willing now to fight."

The race to be first in nominating a candidate for the Presidency is believed to be the explanation of Dr. Heinrich Bruening's hasty return from Geneva.

If President von Hindenburg can be persuaded to give his consent to renomination, it will be awkward for the Fascists to follow with another name. But if the Fascists nominate a popular man before the von Hindenburg candidature is announced, it will be unpleasant for President von Hindenburg to be trailed behind the Fascist favorite.

CANADIAN URGES STANDARD MONEY

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 10 (AP)—The fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces, which gives employment to 30,000 men, is today facing the most serious situation in its history, and the only remedy for the industry is the establishment of a standardized empire currency, Mr. William G. Ernst, member of Parliament for Queen's-Lunenburg, declared, addressing the Montreal Canadian Club Monday.

The forthcoming imperial conference at Ottawa should give consideration to the standardization of currency, Mr. Ernst said.

He believed such standardization would be as valuable to empire trade as would preferences. Another remedy for the fishing industry was to be found in trade treaties, although this remedy was open to the objection that it was also available to Canada's competitors.

BRITISH TARIFF PLAN APPROVED BY 452-76 VOTE

Promise Is Held Out in Commons Debate of Income Tax Cut

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 10—Reduction of the income tax is expected to be among the results of the improved financial situation as disclosed in the tariff debate in the House of Commons yesterday. The outcome of the tariff debate itself was that the reversal of Britain's historic fiscal policy of free trade was approved by a vote of 452 to 76.

Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, an ex-Liberal free trader was chief speaker for the Government and so convinced the Commons of the need for introducing tariffs, that the free trade vote was even smaller than anticipated.

Sir Herbert Samuel, Liberal Home Secretary, who has become a leading free trade champion, succeeded in persuading only 8 members of his group to reinforce the small official Labor opposition.

Mr. Runciman estimated the revenue from the proposed 10 per cent general tariff at £30,000,000 annually.

"The strain upon direct taxpayers," he said, "has gone far enough. The time has come when, unless we relieve some of that pressure, we shall be doing harm to people who depend upon taxpayers. The same tests that made me a free trader before the war, make me support these proposals now. We are not out of the woods. It is easy to be a doctrinaire if you don't have to act, but prompt action is our most urgent and earnest need."

Exchequer returns published today confirm general expectations of a balanced budget. The gap between revenue and expenditures is now reduced to £100,000,000, compared to £123,000,000 at the same date last year. These circumstances indicate that the income tax, now 5s. in the pound, may be expected to be reduced next April by from 6d. to 1s.

Two by-election results, both in constituencies regarded as "safe" for the Conservatives, are also announced. In South Croydon, the Conservatives got in by 10,000 majority though so certain was the outcome regarded that only 38 per cent of the electorate voted as compared with 63 per cent in the recent general election.

In the New Forest by-election, much the same occurred, the Government candidate being elected by 18,000 majority though both his and his Labor opponent's poll fell off.

League Looks Into Bulgaria's Ability To Meet Its Debts

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg., Feb. 10—Three representatives of the League of Nations, complying with an urgent desire on the part of the Bulgarian Government, are now investigating Bulgaria's economic situation and especially the condition of the National Bank, in order to ascertain whether Bulgaria's insistent petition for abolition of reparations and suspension or radical reduction of payments of pre-war debts are well founded.

Bulgarian financial authorities contend that the gold reserve of the state bank is so low that currency will collapse if more money is sent out of the country to meet obligations abroad. The Bulgarian Government asserts that it does not intend to declare a moratorium and will pay to the full extent of its powers, but that outside relief of some sort is absolutely imperative.

The much-discussed projects for a radical reduction or conversion of private debts, especially those of peasants, were temporarily shelved for the purpose of preserving the confidence of foreign bankers in Bulgarian credit and good will. The Bulgarian Government has no plan for a general economic reconstruction, but announces that it is devoting all its energies to avert an impending disaster.

Removing Profit From Crime Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—"We are going to get rid of organized crime whenever we make it impossible for it to make money," Mr. George E. Q. Johnson, United States Attorney, said here yesterday in a plea to the public to stop doing the things which nourish racketeering.

Speaking before the Tuesday Forum at the LaSalle Street Y. M. C. A., the federal prosecutor said it was only the income from beer racketeering, gambling and other illegal enterprises which held organized crime together and without this support it would wither away almost overnight.

"To crime," he said, "money is power. There is nothing that binds racketeers together except the desire for easy money. You cannot make a treaty with crime. To keep its power from growing you have to remove the source of that power."

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Chinese Success Halts Fight; Japan Awaits New Division

Heavy Equipment of Invader Held Up in Marsh Country Around Shanghai—Foreigners Urge China to Negotiate for Peace

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10—With fading hopes that either Japan or China will resort to negotiations to settle their dispute, the situation is daily growing more embarrassing to the foreign settlement. The Woosung forts remain uncaptured, the Japanese being so far unable to cross the Woosung Creek to enter the village where the Chinese, intrenched among the ruins, maintain a heavy machine-gun fire, making the crossing impossible despite frequent shelling by Japanese destroyers moving up and down the Huangpu River.

The situation in the native district of Chapei is unchanged, the Japanese confining their activities to occasional shelling of the Chinese position, although tonight airplanes operating from a temporary airdrome outside the settlement at Yangtzepu, have commenced dropping heavier bombs on the Chinese redoubts between the North Station and the Markham Road junction, where there are heavier Chinese concentrations and an important base.

The Japanese troops constitute only a small portion of the division dispatched to Shanghai and the impression is growing not only that nothing is likely to be effected until the full force arrives, but that the Japanese are likely to need even more reinforcements as the Chinese, encouraged by the success of their resistance, have also materially benefited by the experience of the past 13 days and constitute a far greater obstacle than was hitherto imagined.

There are plenty of indications that the nineteenth route army is receiving abundant war matériel and supplies under the impetus of the general admiration of their efforts against the Japanese. From the military point of view, Japan must presumably conquer in the end, even at the cost of dispatching a huge army to liquidate the situation, but the Chinese are gaining encouragement from their present stand, which is assisted by the Japanese discovery that the use of heavy equipment over the countryside like that of Shanghai, which is low lying marshy soil, split up by a network of creeks, is

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ARBITRATION PLAN ADOPTED BY WOOL MEN

Manufacturers to Extend System in Operation for Two Years

Arbitration for the woolen industry of the United States, which has been in successful operation for the past two years, is to be continued under a new and enlarged plan organized by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and six other important allied trade groups.

The new plan is an elaboration of that which operated under the Wool Institute, recently disbanded, it was announced today by Mr. Walter Humphreys, secretary of the association, at the sixty-seventh annual meeting of that group held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

Under this plan, trade disputes are adjusted without recourse to the courts and success of these methods in the past two years showed the need for continued arbitration facilities. Arbitrators are selected from leaders of the various branches of the trade, Mr. Humphreys said.

Coöperating with the National Association of Wool Manufacturers in the arbitration system for the trade are the Clothing Manufacturers' Research Board; Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc.; the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, Inc.; Textile Finishers' Association of New York; Textile Adjusters' Association of Greater New York, and the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange, Inc.

The American Arbitration Association will continue to coöperate with the industry in the new plan by supervising all arbitration, so as to insure expeditious, economical and impartial adjudication of controversies.

Important measures for improving present wool statistics and a "long-time statistical program" for the wool industry were proposed by Mr. H. S. Davis, professor of the industrial research department of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Mills, was elected president of the association.

Planes to Be Added On Washington Line

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 — The hourly service of the Ludington Air Lines between Washington and New York will be stepped up to 40 flights a day beginning in April, Mr. James E. Eaton, president of the lines, has announced.

The new schedule will mean half-hourly service both ways with only four exceptions at slack hours.

This substantial increase in service was decided upon, Mr. Eaton said, after 17 months of regular hourly service had demonstrated the popularity of air travel when it is put on a basis of regular schedules.

More than 90,000 passengers have been carried by the line during its 17 months' duration, which, Mr. Eaton said, is the largest number ever transported in a similar period of time by an air line transport company.

Famous Chinese Woman To Visit United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, widow of China's first President, will come to the United States within the next few weeks "to clarify in the mind of the American public the real conditions" of her country, it was announced today by Mr. Louis J. Alber, who is making arrangements for her trip.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen was educated in the United States and actively supported her husband's work in establishing a republican Government in China. She will leave Shanghai within the next two weeks, Mr. Alber said.

LYTTON HINTS AT REVISING CHINA'S PACTS

Exploitation by Foreigners to Come Within Scope of League Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—The five members of the League Commission of inquiry into the Sino-Japanese dispute are on their way across the United States from New York to San Francisco to board the President Coolidge, of the Dollar Line, for Japan.

Four of the five members of the commission arrived here last night aboard the Paris, of the French Line. They were the Earl of Lytton, one-time Viceroy of India, chairman; Count Luigi Aldrovandi-Marescotti, Italian diplomatist; Gen. Henri Claudel, inspector-general of French colonial troops, and Dr. Albert Hermann Heinrich Schnee, member of the Reichstag. They were met at Quarantine by Maj.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, the American member of the commission.

The commission is authorized by the League "to study on the spot and to report to the Council of the League on any circumstances which, affecting international relations, threaten to disturb the peace between China and Japan or the good understanding between them upon which peace depends."

In an interview aboard the Paris, Lord Lytton declared that the commission would bring to the solution of problems in the troubled East an approach free from nationalistic or selfish motives. It would, he continued, endeavor to obtain the coöperation of both China and Japan in its work. But if either party was not receptive, the commission must nevertheless report the situation to the Council of the League of Nations within nine months.

The scope of the commission is so wide that it will be possible to include an examination of the long history of exploitation of China by nations of the western world, as well as by Japan, showing the basis for the dislike by Chinese of all invading foreigners.

It will also be within the scope of the commission to make recommendations for an entirely new deal in China, which might call for revision of treaties on a new and more constructive basis, leading to a rehabilitation of China's disorganized political and economic life, and helping it to assume a stronger rôle in the comity of nations, as well as assisting Japan.

"We shall be guided by what we find on the spot," Lord Lytton went on. "We would like, if possible, to settle the terms of peace between Japan and China on as wide a basis as possible. We have a nine months' limit of time. We should like, if possible, to finish our report for the September meetings of the League Council."

HOOVER SEEKING BROAD CHANGES IN BANKING LAWS

Mills, Dawes, Knox and Senate Group to Aid New Antihoarding Move

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—A program for nonpartisan banking legislation which will become the next step in the Hoover reconstruction program was considered at a White House breakfast conference today, attended by Senators from the Finance Committee and major figures of the Administration's fiscal Cabinet.

The proposal as finally considered will be a modification of the Glass banking bill and contemplates far-reaching legislation, with fundamental changes in banking practices.

Those present at the conference, besides President Hoover, were Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, new Secretary of the Treasury.

Others present were Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, Senator Frederic C. Walcott (R.) of Connecticut; Senator John G. Townsend Jr. (R.) of Delaware, Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, and Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D.) of Ohio.

The proposal to modify the recently introduced Glass bill followed widespread discussion of the measure including some unfavorable comment. The Glass bill, introduced after a series of extended hearings lasting from last spring and through the summer, calls for a complete overhauling of the nation's banking system. The chief criticism of the measure, it is pointed out, arises from its extended scope. It is charged that it tried to include in one measure emergency legislation on a score of different phases of the banking system. Bankers have asked that the bill be broken up into separate legislative proposals, so that a greater amount of time may be given to their consideration.

The White House statement, following the conference, simply announced that Senator Glass would introduce a bill for the purpose of further relieving the present credit situation and to strengthen the work of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

An outstanding financial problem before the Administration is how to provide an alternative to hoarding. A proposal understood to be receiving serious consideration is the issue of government-backed securities in low

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Hoover Declares Moratorium On Meeting Public

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—A moratorium on formal White House receptions has been declared by President Hoover in order to facilitate the reconstruction program which is making extraordinary demands upon his time. The change in the social order applies only to President Hoover. Mrs. Hoover will continue to welcome visiting organizations, of which scores hold their sessions in Washington annually in the spring.

In 1931 the total telephone calls to and from the White House numbered 416,422, with 1,132,309 calls in the three years of the Administration. There has hardly been a minute when the White House telephone has not been ringing.

More than this, President Hoover's daily schedule of conferences which is always held in the press room adjoining the executive end of the White House, has steadily lengthened in recent days. It now averages around 20 a day.

It is understood that the President was guided in his decision by the knowledge that this being the George Washington bicentennial year, the number of conventions to be held in the capital would be increased and that subsequently there would be increased demand on his time. This he figured would interfere greatly with his program, and, deciding that the country as a whole should be considered first, he took the step.

Trans-Asia Motor Expedition Near End Of Long Eastward Trek to Peiping

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Feb. 10—Plowing its way through the rocky region of Mongolia, the French Citroen-Haardt motor party has entered China proper and is due to arrive here on Friday. This will complete the first part of a 13,500-mile trip over some of the most difficult territory in the world across Asia from Beirut in Syria to the old Chinese capital and back.

The expedition set out in two parts from opposite ends of Asia, meeting in the middle of the continent and thence continuing together eastward to Peiping. The main party, under M. Georges Marie Haardt, the French explorer, assembled at Beirut last March, with seven caterpillar tractors and specially designed trailers, and set off on Marco Polo's supposed route to the East, beginning with a desert trek to Bagdad, thence entering Persia to Teheran. It then proceeded to the sacred Muhammadan city of Meshed in the west of Persia, through the mountain territory of Afghanistan, over the lofty passes of the Pamirs, known as the "Roof of the World," and into eastern Turkestan.

It was in this little known region, at Kashgar—almost the central point of the continent of Asia—after leaving the Pamir country, that the Beirut section of the expedition met the other section, which had started from Peiping and worked its way across the Gobi desert to the rendezvous.

This eastern unit is commanded by Lieut.-Col. Victor Point, M. Haardt's chief of staff, with whom is Dr. Tsu Ming-yi, chief of the Chinese Geographic Society. With M. Haardt, in the western unit, is an American, Dr. J. O. La Gorce, vice-president of the National Geographical Society.

When the expedition, which is one of the most extensive overland explorations of modern times, reaches Peiping, it is expected that the entire company will go south to French Indo-China, proceeding thence through India, Baluchistan and Arabia to Beirut.

Demand for Peace Grows in Bulgaria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulg.

A MASS meeting of Bulgarian women and a conference of pacifist youth a few days later are manifestations of a growing peace movement here.

The movement has also found expression in newspaper articles, in books and in tens of thousands of signatures to peace appeals to the Disarmament Conference. It meets much opposition from military and patriotic circles, but the economic consequences of narrow nationalism, evident on every side, make the peace cause logical and convincing.

Grandi Rouses Arms Parley To Enthusiasm

Without Direct Reference He Challenges Scheme of Armed League

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 10—Today was Italy's day. No statesman has been more applauded than Signor Dino Grandi. For the first time one felt the touch of real enthusiasm as he presented the observations of his Government. His thesis is, of course, well known, but he stated it with a force that sometimes left the conference breathless.

Yet is was impossible to resist the conviction that Signor Grandi was generally in direct opposition to M. André Tardieu and that Italy and France confronted each other on the platform of the assembly. When Signor Grandi condemned a demagogy of disarmament as Utopian, one's thought turned to certain proposals which, though simple and logical, have no chance of success. Such, for example, were the proposals of Mr. Maxim Litvinoff when Russia first came into the preparatory conference.

But when Signor Grandi also condemned a "sophistry of disarmament," which some people have described as insincere, many eyes were turned toward the bench on which M. Tardieu sat. Does the project of the French, giving military might to the League of Nations, come under the heading "sophistry of disarmament?"

Reversal of Process

Again when Signor Grandi turned to the question of whether disarmament should precede security or security precede disarmament he once more referred to sophistry. One thing is certain—that increasing armaments must lead to war and the figures he quoted showing how terribly the costs of armaments have increased in a few years, despite multiplication of so-called security pacts, constituted an argument for reversal of process which seemed conclusive.

There are people who insist that everything said by Italy, however good, is a mere matter of tactics. They are prejudiced against Fascism not only as a general theory of government, but in its particular application to the circumstances of Italy. It would nevertheless be foolish to ignore or minimize the magnificent lead given by the Italy of Mussolini in urging in the past 12 months action on world problems such as debts, reparations, tariffs and disarmament.

The old phrase of Signor Grandi, calling on nations "to fortify justice, not justify force" was repeated today and when he tore down the façade of fine speeches, beautiful accords and splendid promises which have served to hide the grim reality of preparations for war there passed over the assembly an invigorating breath of candid criticism.

Prolongation of Treaties

Naturally, he demanded equality of rights for Italy in armaments, and on this condition was ready to make agreement with France to complete and prolong the Washington and London naval treaties. He recognized that Germany was entitled to emerge from its condition of inferiority by all-round reduction of armaments.

But the greatest applause came for his clear and unequivocal plea for abolition of capital ships, submarines, aircraft carriers, heavy artillery, tanks, bombing aircraft and chemical weapons, and his call for protection of civilian population.

These proposals are sweeping. In some respects they support the British and American proposals. In other respects they support French proposals, provided that the French objective in handing over heavy artillery, etc., to League control means their virtual abolition.

Motor Cost Soars Along With Speed

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—Speed comes high.

The Chicago Motor Club has come to the conclusion, after an exhaustive investigation, that it may safely be said that a mile-a-minute in your automobile is from three to four times more expensive than when your speedometer says 40 to 45.

The conclusion was arrived at after checks made at various speeds. These results were cited:

Oil consumption at 55 miles an hour is seven times greater than it is at 30. Tire wear at 50 is twice as much as at 40. Gasoline consumption at 55 is one-fourth more than at 30. In addition there's the wear and tear on the car at the higher speeds.

ITALY BACKS BAN ON MANY WAR WEAPONS

Grandi Supports Powers Seeking Revision of Versailles Treaty

CONFERENCE TOLD OF MILITARY COSTS

Expense Totals $600,000,000 More Than in 1925, Despite Conditions

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 10—Radical proposals for total abolition of many instruments of war were today advanced by Signor Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister of Italy. His suggestion maintained the high level of political significance set by the preceding two days of general debate.

The News

The Grandi proposals reaffirm that Italy today rivals Soviet Russia in advocating drastic disarmament and brings invaluable support to the powers seeking revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

Its Setting

Italy, Signor Grandi outlined, is willing to agree to the abolition of capital ships, submarines, aircraft carriers, heavy artillery, tanks, bombing aircraft and chemical warfare weapons, and to revise the laws of war to protect civilian populations.

Its Significance

Without shocking the more conservative nations at the conference by a disarmament speech as brutally frank as Signor Benito Mussolini's recent pronouncements, Signor Grandi nevertheless gave strong support both to Germany's claims for disarmament with equality and English-speaking insistence upon actual reduction of arms.

Rise in Military Costs

The conference heard for the first time figures revealing the sharp increases in armaments expenditure between 1925 and 1930 during the very period when the so-called security treaties were multiplying.

Though adverse conditions affect all countries, their expenditure on armaments in 1930 was $600,000,000 more than 1925, calculated Signor Grandi to prove his thesis that nations are on a slope leading to a new armaments race.

Since political treaties intended to bring security have coincided with this race, Signor Grandi concluded that security treaties cannot destroy the system of armed peace. Progressive acceptance of international justice, he maintained, must be guaranteed by equally progressive renunciation of armed forces.

Looking squarely at the French delegation Signor Grandi insisted that force cannot create justice. "On the contrary," he said, "it is to be feared that a sense of justice is blunted in those who wield force while confidence in that justice is weakened in countries living under the threat of force.

Opposes Armed League

"Our task, gentlemen," cried Signor Grandi, "is to fortify justice, not to justify force. The theory that peace comes first and justice afterward is fraught with danger," said the Italian Minister, with clear reference to the Versailles Treaty. Italian policy in this regard is epitomized by Signor Grandi as "equality of rights between all states and equalization of armaments at the lowest levels."

Referring to previous speeches at the conference, Signor Grandi accepted an American suggestion for prolonging the Washington and London naval agreements and extending the latter to France and Italy. Negotiations with this object, he said, had never been interrupted and Italy always was willing to do all in its power to conclude them successfully.

Respecting the French proposal for an armed League, Signor Grandi indicated the fullest skepticism attenuated by diplomatic courtesy. He frankly remarked that any disarmament plan ought to provide for limitation of armaments, leaving the obvious inference that the French proposal overlooks this point.

Extension of Limitation

As a representative of a victorious signatory at Versailles he affirmed that the Treaty pledge to disarm was given by the winning powers to Germany. The very methods of limiting arms imposed upon Germany in the peace treaties might now be extended to others, he suggested. Then with his proposals for abolition of more aggressive arms, Signor Grandi indicated that states which are powerfully armed today should set an example against aggressive war.

Signor Grandi had the warmest reception of any speaker. Merely as a speech, his address was the most impressive dialectic effort so far, his proposals most hopeful and far-reaching, his country's political stand a most serious warning to nations seeking to perpetuate the existing frontiers of Europe.

Two anticlimaxes succeeded the speech of Signor Grandi. First Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira of Japan put his nation's veto upon the proposal for abolishing submarines and indicated that Japan wishes to expand, not reduce, its air force. However, he proposed reduction in the size of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

BRITISH WOMEN STATE CASE FOR ARMS REDUCTION

Consult With Mrs. Ashby on Goals of Women's Peace Crusade

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Organized British women seized the opportunity offered by the appointment of a woman delegates — Mrs. Corbett Ashby—to the Disarmament Conference, of laying before her their demand for real reduction of armaments rather than mere limitation.

Mrs. Ashby met representatives of some 25 organizations called together, under the chairmanship of Miss Kathleen D. Courtney, by the Women's Peace Crusade. The views expressed were, they explained, based upon the policy adopted by the League of Nations Union.

In advocating reductions, the women pointed to the paramount danger of air warfare, which, they claimed, threatened not only military but civil populations.

Preparation for it was, they said, in process of rapid development, but development might be checked by refusal to grant state subsidies for experiments in poison gas or state decorations for achievements in regard to it.

The women pointed out that equality of status in disarmament between all state members of the League was a further point to be watched.

In regard to budgetary limitation of armaments, the women were of the opinion that this should be done separately for navy, army and air. It was not, they said, sufficient to set a limit upon the two former only. As necessity dictated, the temptation might arise to reduce them for the purpose of increasing expenditure upon an air force which, although circumscribed by a general overhead limitation, had not been limited separately, and so was still capable of growing upon funds saved out of less essential services.

The women expressed themselves in favor of the establishment of a permanent disarmament commission at the seat of the League of Nations, which would exercise equal control over all nations.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Italy Backs Ban On Many War Weapons

(Continued from Page 1)

battleships and gun caliber and wishes abolition of airplane carriers.

Mr. Matsudaira referred to the Sino-Japanese conflict, stating that despite this unfortunate situation his country is prepared to coöperate in the conference. But he obviously referred to China in a lengthy conclusion which emphasized that the work of limiting armaments depends directly upon general international conditions, which themselves directly depend upon the way nations discharge their domestic and international responsibilities.

Mr. August Zaleski of Poland pronounced the first speech supporting French proposals. However, he referred to them very briefly and went on to stress Poland's special geographical position and the necessity of armaments for security. He urged use of the draft convention as a basis of limiting arms, in reply to Dr Heinrich Bruening's repudiation yesterday of its restricted scope.

Budgetary limitation constitutes the best method to check national arms, said Mr. Zaleski, in a strongly stressed passage. The Polish Foreign Minister once more advanced his country's reiterated plea for moral disarmament but without giving practical detailed proposals. As a result of today's debate the constructive mood of the conference remains and Signor Grandi's proposals furnish a source of much promising progress.

Reich Nationalists Criticize Chancellor's Mildness at Geneva

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 10—"Too calm," is the Nationalists' criticism of Dr. Heinrich Bruening's disarmament speech at Geneva. The Chancellor should have tried to rally smaller states around the German flag in a defiant battle for universal disarmament, they declared.

The Deutsche Zeitung, leading Nationalist organ, writes that once more Dr. Bruening has placed hope on the good will of others as the present régime has been doing the past 13 years.

The real issue of the Disarmament Conference, the paper continues, is that Germany's army at least should be raised to a level which would enable it to defend the country against such provocations as just now have been experienced in Memel from Lithuania and as France is continually inflicting on Germany in the reparation issue.

The arrest of Herr Otto Boettcher, president of the Memel directorate, continues to agitate Germans considerably. A Lithuanian national organization, the "Young Riflemen," intends to stage a parade in Memel tomorrow and the Steel Helmets and other German organizations in east Prussia are becoming restless. The "Memellan Union" has wired Dr. Bruening to break off diplomatic relations with Lithuania.

So far, however, German housewives have shown little regard for the political tension hovering over the Memel district. About 5000 daily cross the frontier into Lithuania to make purchases there as Lithuanian food prices are considerably lower than German prices, held up by high import duties.

French Proposal Criticized As Menace to Moscow

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

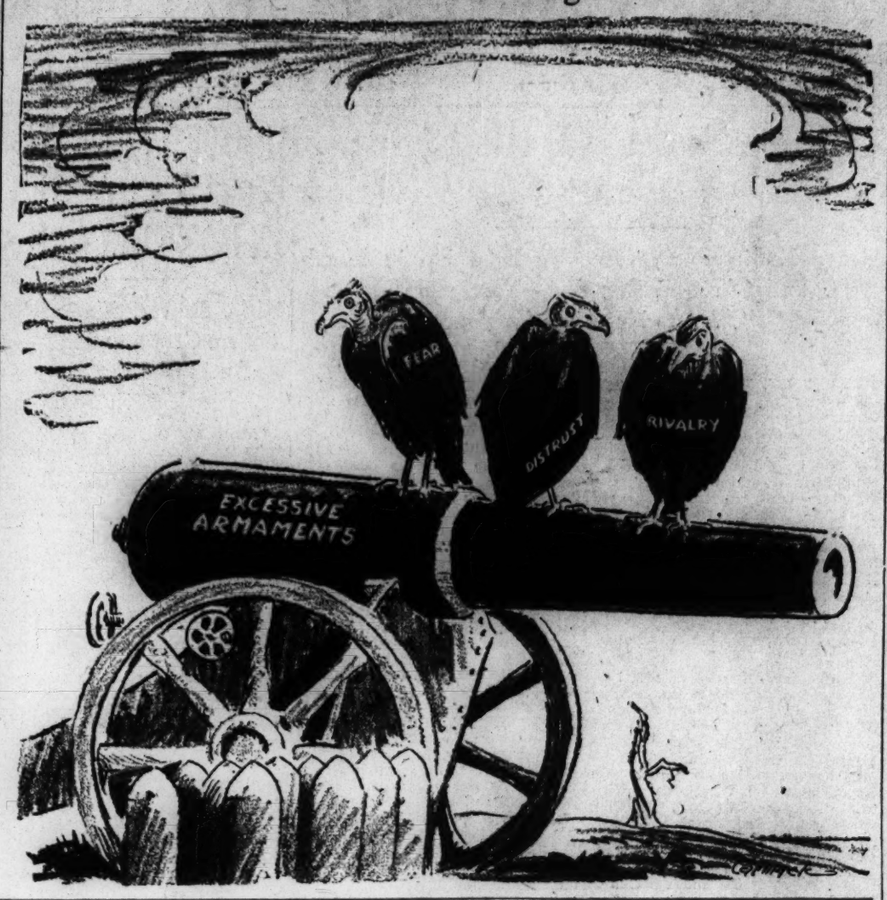
MOSCOW, Feb. 10—The Soviet delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference will adhere to the line it consistently followed during the preparatory sessions preceding the conference, an editorial in Izvestia, Communist organ, says today.

Asserting that the Soviet Union, after its first proposal of total disarmament was rejected, offered a second carefully worked out proposal of partial disarmament, besides various suggestions for prohibiting preparation for war, Izvestia concludes:

"The Soviet Union needs peace for continuation of its big construction work and the upbuilding of a Socialist society. The Soviet peace policy is a sign not of weaknes but of strength."

Izvestia strongly condemns the French proposal of an international army wherein it sees "a carefully worked out program of preparation for intervention against the Soviet Union."

Their Favorite Roosting Place



ARMS EMBARGO MOVE REVIVED AT WASHINGTON

Fish Offers Resolution in House for Action by Geneva Delegation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb 10—A move to instruct the American delegates at Geneva to initiate an international ban on sale or export of war materials was inaugurated here today.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R.), of New York introduced a resolution in the House which would instruct the delegates to propose "a multilateral agreement renouncing the sale or export of arms, munitions or implements of war to any foreign nations, in accordance with the intent and purpose of the Kellogg-Briand pact renouncing war as an instrument of national policy."

It was in effect Mr. Fish's answer to the House Foreign Affairs Committee which yesterday shelved a bill he had introduced to prohibit sale or export of arms from the United States. The committee also indefinitely postponed hearings on the bill at the request of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, although representatives of women's peace organizations were waiting in the committee anteroom to be heard in support of the measure.

Representative J. Charles Linthicum (D.), chairman of the committee, said Mr. Stimson requested the committee to defer action on the bill in view of the troubled situation existing in the Far East. That such an act at this time might be deemed unfriendly by Japan is thought to be the reason behind Mr. Stimson's request.

Terming the action of the committee "simply incredible," Mr. Fish declined to accept its decision, and said he is considering the advisability of trying to obtain sufficient signatures to a petition to bring up the resolution for a vote in the House.

Mr. Fish said the action of the committee would be interpreted by peace-loving Americans "as just another victory for the munitions makers and war profiteers."

Safety Is Sought On Foreign Bonds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—A joint congressional resolution making it illegal for any person or corporation to sell in this country investments of any foreign nation whose obligations are now in default was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California.

Senator Johnson, who led the Senate Finance Committee's investigation of the flotation of foreign loans in this country, already has before the Senate two bills proposing to regulate the issue of foreign loans. One of these would establish a foreign loan board composed of the Secretaries of State and Commerce and the governor of the Federal Reserve Board to pass upon foreign loans before issue; the other would require filing of public reports with the Secretary of Commerce of all loans made.

The new proposal to prohibit the sale of securities of any country now in arrears in payments would largely affect the South American countries whose bonds are chief among those in default at the present time.

Hoover Is Seeking Bank Law Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

denominations, which will bring money out of hiding. A part of the debentures from the Finance Corporation may take this form, it is understood.

No definite statement of the Administration's plans has been made, but it was stated positively by Col. Frank Knox, head of the anti-hoarding organization, that his group is preparing a specific alternative for investors who do not want to put their money back into banks.

Before leaving for Chicago, where headquarters will be set up, Colonel Knox was in touch with President Hoover, Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Treasury officials.

The campaign under Colonel Knox will be directed, as a major objective, it is learned, to getting the hoarded money back into the sound banks, whose strength will be convincingly protected to depositors in one or two ways, either through special reports made by federal bank examiners or by guarantees extended from the finance corporation.

A national campaign of education will certainly be needed, it is felt, if money is to be brought out of hiding in return for new government issues. Three per cent government bonds are selling as low as 85 today, so that the Treasury has done most of its recent financing on short-term paper. Such notes run six months to a year and recently have carried 3 per cent interest.

Colonel Knox explained here that some "definite, tangible and specific" alternative to returning money to the banks will be offered those with hoarded money. Plans will not be announced until perfected.

NEW YORK ASSEMBLY RECEIVES BANK BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10—Passage of the Campbell-Sargent bill for a banking advisory board as an aid to the state superintendent of banks, was assured yesterday.

The Republican leaders in the Assembly threw down the gauntlet to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the bill was sent out on the floor today with the approval of the committee on banks with a vote of 10 to 3. The bill has already passed the Senate.

LABOR TAKES RELIEF DEMANDS TO PRESIDENT

Group Sees Hoover, Curtis and Garner in Plea for Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—A delegation of 106 representatives of organized labor, headed by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, called on President Hoover, Vice-President Curtis and Speaker Garner yesterday to ask federal aid for the unemployed, in the form of both relief and jobs.

To each they presented a nine-page "memorial," containing their demands for federal relief appropriations and the passage of injunction relief and other types of labor legislation pending before Congress.

The labor leaders urged immediate enactment of the Costigan-La Follette bill appropriating $375,000,000 for relief purposes and "such other appropriations as circumstances and occasions may require."

"More than 8,300,000 were suffering from enforced idleness during the month of January," their statement said. "Local relief agencies have found the task too great. Adequate relief cannot be and is not being supplied," it added.

In its demand for a balanced industrial system that would assure jobs for all, the labor leaders proposed establishment of the five-day week; cessation of wage-cutting, addition of one or more employees by every employer and a campaign to keep boys and girls in school. Protesting against any reduction in salaries of government employees, they said "the maintenance of wage standards on the part of the Federal Government will serve in a most valuable way to protect and preserve corresponding standards established by millions of workingmen and women employed in private industries."

The legislative measures which they asked be enacted included the Norris injunction relief bill, the King bill to deport certain alien seamen, the Davis-Kelly bill providing for regulation and control of the demoralized coal industry, and measures proposed for modifying of the Volstead Act to provide for the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer, increasing the higher income tax brackets, giving federal aid to states adopting old age pension legislation, paying of the prevailing rate of wages by all contractors engaged in government work and developing of a public works program which of public works which will serve to prevent recurrence of unemployment.

The request of the Labor representatives for an appointment with President Hoover was immediately granted. After their meeting with him they went in a body to the Capitol, first to the office of the presiding officer of the Senate, Vice-President Curtis, and then to the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. John N. Garner.

Mr. Curtis told Mr. Green he would submit the federation's demands to the Senate and see that they were referred to the proper committee. He said he realizes the seriousness of the situation and promised to do all he could to facilitate the speedy consideration of relief bills.

The Democratic Speaker of the House recalled his party's pledge not to let anyone starve in the country this winter. Organized Labor in the United States is the most conservative in the world and fully capable of a hand in government, he told the delegation. Both parties, having pledged themselves to anti-injunction legislation in their 1928 platforms, should keep their word, he said.

The Warwick

There are a few suites, some furnished, now available at the Warwick for long or short terms. Distinctive in design and appointment, the Warwick offers unusual apartment homes with every convenience for housekeeping in a most accessible location.

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51 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
A MUTUAL ORGANIZATION, FOUNDED IN 1845 INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

87TH ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1931

ASSETS (itemized below)	$1,890,144,880.69
LIABILITIES (itemized below)	$1,770,472,137.51
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES (General Contingency Fund)	$ 119,672,743.18

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NATHANIEL F. AYER, Treasurer, Cabot Manufacturing Co., Textiles
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ALBA B. JOHNSON, Philanthropist, Former President Baldwin Locomotive Works
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RIDLEY WATTS, Retired Merchant; Director, Chemical Bank & Trust Co.

ASSETS

		Per Cent of Total
Cash on Hand or in Bank	$ 9,792,153.75	.52
United States Government Bonds	47,531,980.91	2.51
State, County and Municipal Bonds	115,177,905.97	6.09
Public Utility Bonds	151,189,300.14	8.00
Industrial Bonds	19,793,579.91	1.05
Railroad Bonds	383,112,490.26	20.27
Canadian Bonds (Dominion, Province, City, etc.)	38,381,749.63	2.03
United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland Bonds	4,984,694.80	.26
Other Foreign Bonds	2,179,464.57	.12
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	62,402,545.00	3.30
Real Estate Owned (including Home Office)	37,777,895.52	2.00
First Mortgages on City Properties	547,233,154.68	28.95
First Mortgages on Farms	26,003,152.14	1.37
Policy Loans	379,479,403.29	20.08
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued	31,938,020.47	1.69
Other Assets	33,167,389.65	1.76
Total	$1,890,144,880.69	100.00

(In this statement, bonds not subject to amortization and all stocks are valued at market quotations as of December 31st.)

LIABILITIES

Reserves—For All Contractual Obligations	$1,698,495,195.70
For Dividends Payable in 1932	63,210,338.00
For Taxes	6,463,925.07
Other Liabilities	2,302,678.74
Total Liabilities	$1,770,472,137.51
General Contingency Fund	119,672,743.18
Total	$1,890,144,880.69

POLICY PAYMENTS AND INSURANCE STATEMENT

Paid to Living Policyholders (Including Dividends)	$156,096,109.08
Paid to Beneficiaries in Death Claims	71,487,826.31
Total Paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries in 1931	$227,583,935.39
New Insurance Paid for in 1931	$673,123,000.00
Insurance in Force December 31, 1931	$7,657,373,158.00

SHOUSE FAVORS CONVENTION OF FREE DELEGATES

Democratic Leader Urges Against Foreclosure of Nomination

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Mr Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, favors a party convention unpledged in advance to any presidential candidate, free to make its choice on the basis of conditions at the time it is held.

He disclosed this view in a statement to the Associated Press, made public today. In it he directly denied having combined with Mr. Alfred E. Smith and Mr. John J. Raskob to block the nomination of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Complete impartiality, he insisted, has been maintained both by himself and the national party headquarters. Mr. Raskob, in New York, yesterday issued a similar declaration of neutrality.

Mr. Shouse was asked his intentions in the light of widespread discussion which has followed the declaration of Mr. Smith regarding his availability as a candidate. He made no reference to the Smith statement.

This same statement caused the Louisville Courier-Journal to undertake a poll of Democratic national committeemen and women.

Replies received by it up to now accounted for about two dozen of the more than 100 members of the committee. Coming from all parts of the country, they ranged from: "I do not consider Governor Smith a contender" to "His statements made him a candidate."

In this partial list was no outspoken support for Mr. Smith, while several of the replies confirmed expected stands for Roosevelt, particularly in the Far West and South. Some, on the other hand foresaw the chance for a compromise candidate, with the Texas committeeman, Mr. Jed C. Arams of Dallas, declaring: "The situation seems to make the nomination of Mr. John N. Garner, the logical solution."

Among the states from which one or both of the committee members spoke openly for Governor Roosevelt were Vermont, Georgia, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Washington. Many of the committeemen voiced personal admiration for Mr. Smith.

Mr. Shouse revealed he intends to retire from party management after the convention, which will be held June 27, and that he has no intention of accepting public office thereafter.

He said he had been consulted as to particular candidacies by Democrats all over the country, but had invariably advised it would be wiser "from the standpoint of party and country alike" not to instruct delegates for anyone except where primary laws of the states made it necessary.

"As in all probability that (the Democratic) convention will be called upon to nominate the next President of the United States," he said, "it should be prepared to act wisely. . . it must try to give to its country the promise of wise and qualified administration if it is called upon to assume the burdens of Government. For this reason and for this reason alone I have advised that the nomination be not foreclosed."

He urged at the same time the desirability of selecting the highest class of delegates, "a task extremely difficult if not wholly impossible where choice is made solely on the basis of the selfish interest of an individual candidacy."

Indian Border Area to Start Voting System

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India, Feb. 10—Modern methods of democratic government are being introduced forthwith in the Northwest Frontier Province of India, gateway of the famed Khyber Pass.

The Province itself is of semi-tribal character and the grafting of a western electoral system on an area which has heretofore settled its administrative problems by ruder means is viewed in political circles here as one of the most significant achievements in the history of British connection in India.

The Government of India in implementing proposals made at the London Round Table Conference has announced its policy regarding electoral rules for the Province. The proposals envisage establishment of a legislative council consisting of 40 members, of which 28 are to be elected. Of the elected members 20 are to be Moslems.

This is to give weightage to the Moslems who comprise a great majority of the population and whose inclinations, interests and kinship link them with varied races inhabiting India's northern borders.

Of the 40 members of the council only six will be officials. This indicates that the Government is willing to yield its powers to elected elements. Any person will be entitled to vote who has property worth 600 rupees, about $200, or who pays an income tax or has an income of 40 rupees monthly. Qualifications in rural constituencies are to be ownership or tenancy of land paying 10 rupees annually.

University matriculation or a school-leaving certificate confers the right to vote, while retired soldiers—who are partly educated while in the army—also qualify in certain cases.

Women, however, will not be eligible to vote. To some extent this is due to conditions prevailing on the frontier, where women have been kept in purdah (secluded) for generations. Purdah conditions on the frontier are traceable to tribal incursions, when women were shut off to prevent their being carried off into enemy territory. Although women at present are debarred from the vote, the council is empowered to remove this sex disqualification if it wishes.

Indian Sugar Beet-Topping Bee in Manitoba

WORK—WITH A SMILE—IN CANADA

Upper—Happy Family Showing Husband, Squaw and Their Children, Letting Up in Their Labors for a Moment to Smile at the Cameraman. Lower—Indians Loading Sheaves on Oak River Reservation, Manitoba.

Canadian Urges Debt Reductions As Farm Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 10—If the Canadian situation is fundamentally sound, as asserted in the speech from the throne, then is there any reason for the continuation of the depressing conditions under which the country is still laboring, Mr. Robert Gardiner, leader of the United Farmers of Alberta, asked, in continuing the debate on the address.

Why should we have starvation in the midst of plenty, unemployment when there are limitless resources to be developed, unless it is that the whole economic system is out of date, he continued.

He declared that agriculture was in a far worse state today than it was 12 months ago, and that "unless drastic action is taken very soon our farmers will be in a position from which they will never recover." He considered that their only hope lay in the reduction of their debts and the high interest rates on their borrowings.

Mr. Gardiner criticized the Government for paying too high for its loans when extremely large savings and current accounts were lying idle in the banks for safe keeping and could be borrowed at very low rates.

He was particularly disappointed that no reference had been made in the speech to unemployment and national action to meet a "national calamity," the debate closed after only seven hours' actual debate, a record in brevity since the war days.

WOOLWORTH SALES RISE

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Current sales of F. W. Woolworth Co., Ltd., are showing a satisfactory trend, those for January having shown an increase over the like month last year, W. L. Stephenson, chairman and managing director, said on his arrival here from England. In 1931, he said, the company had 470 units in operation in England, an increase of 30 for the year.

BROADACRE CITY SET AS AMBITION OF ARCHITECTS

Room for Partial Supply of Food to Help in Individualization

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—Not a city that seeks the sky, but one that spreads itself out over broad open spaces with an acre for each family, with the possibility of producing part of its food, is the city of the future, according to Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright, noted architect. Addressing the Chicago City Club at a forum luncheon yesterday, Mr. Wright described his vision of the "broadacre city."

"We're still living in the city of the past, and the broadacre city is the only city of the future," Mr. Wright said, and in an interview later he added that this statement needed no qualification, much as it differs from usual forecasts.

The whole thing, of course, requires constructive vision, Mr. Wright said, but, when achieved, it will bring about a totally different concept of daily living. The broadacre city, he explained, will be measured by the scale of a man in his motorcar, rather than by the old scale by which present cities were laid out.

With space conquered as it has been by the motorcar and the electric train, Mr. Wright said, the basis of necessity which binds the individual to the city should no longer exist. And meanwhile, he added, there is a great necessity for this new freedom, because city life is threatening to smother all individuality.

Mr. Wright does not desire to see the international school of architecture which so many architects envisage.

GOV. RUSSELL URGES TAX ON NON-VOTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Taxing those who fail to vote was advocated by Gov. Richard B. Russell, Jr. in an address before members of the Atlanta Junior League, who gathered at the Capitol to hear him.

to tax each person so honored $100 a year if he or she desires to use the title after expiration of the commission. No provision was made for collecting the tax from nonresidents, and so the House laughed and consigned the resolution to the Fish and Game Committee.

Mardi Gras Gayety Jams New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 10 (AP)—Brushing aside activities of the workaday world, New Orleans entertained its population and a vast throng of winter visitors yesterday as the Mardi Gras closed.

Reënacting the ancient prelenten custom of merrymaking, first observed here more than 100 years ago, hundreds of thousands jammed the downtown sections, masked and costumed in countless variations of imaginative characters, to join in street dancing and hail glittering parades that swept along confetti-covered pavements.

Rex, ruler of the carnival, impersonated by Mr. A. B. Freeman, prominent business man, rode into the city at the head of a dazzling procession of floats. Masked merrymakers on the shining cars of satin and gold leaf flung favors to the masses along the route. Rex was followed by the Druids' King, Caractacus, whose pageant depicted the monsters of continental mythology.

Comus led the last brilliant procession, flanked by costumed Negroes bearing flambeaux that lighted the sky. Later he gave a ball to the socially elect. Rex and his queen, Miss Yvonne White, a débutante, were special guests.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS GROW

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10 (AP)—Savings deposits in Connecticut banks were $15,000,000 larger Jan. 1 than on that date a year ago, the State Tax Commissioner reported yesterday. Deposits totaled $907,687,636.84, two-thirds of which was in savings accounts.

Luxury Tax Proposed For Kentucky Colonels

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 10 (AP)—A new luxury tax, that upon the complimentary title of "Kentucky Colonel," bobbed up in the General Assembly yesterday.

Kentucky's last two Governors, Mr. W. J. Fields and Mr. Flem D. Sampson, turned out colonels' titles by the bushel.

Yesterday both House and Senate received a joint resolution designed

CANADA MAKING ITS INDIAN WARDS SELF-SUPPORTING

Children of Riders of the Plains Turn to Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—It has long been Canada's ambition to make its 100,000 Indian wards self-supporting and financially independent and the activities of the Department of Indian Affairs are largely directed toward this end. Wherever land conditions permitted, efforts have been made to convert them from a nomadic to a pastoral life, and with remarkable success.

In the older provinces of Ontario and Quebec they are leading the normal life of the ordinary Canadian citizen, either engaged in agriculture on the reserves or mingling with the general population. The larger portion of the Indian population, however, is west of Lake Superior, and it was adopted in a primitive state by the Dominion shortly after Confederation, with promises of annual gifts of cash, special reserved lands, assistance in agriculture, and education.

In the prairie provinces in particular, where the natives were left destitute by the destruction of the buffalo, an intensive policy of agriculture was found necessary. Today, as a direct result of state measures through the introduction of modern farming and stock-raising methods under departmental supervision, the children of these free riders of the plains are engaged in the less exciting but more profitable pursuits of grain growing and cattle herding, and scarcely a pound of gratuitous food is issued by the Government. The Indians have been made self-supporting in two generations—a remarkable transition.

According to a recent report of Mr. W. M. Graham, Commissioner for Indian Reserves in the three prairie provinces, the Indians last year broke 114,235 acres, of which 73,421 were seeded to grain, and harvested 668,600 bushels, in spite of "the worst growing season we have ever experienced." About 5000 acres more were summer fallowed than during the previous year, and in addition to grain and roots approximately 75,000 tons of hay and green feed were put up—sufficient to meet the winter's needs. Cattle of the very best quality are also on the increase, now numbering about 24,000 head on the various reserves. As a consequence of their skill and industry, the Indians, states Mr. Graham, "are not so badly off as the white people in certain districts."

Throughout the whole Dominion last year the Indians harvested 1,677,600 bushels of wheat, oats and other grains, and 380,000 bushels of potatoes and other roots. These farmers have ceased to be a financial responsibility to the Government, and it is only a matter of time when they will claim the enfranchisement to which they are entitled and be absorbed into the general life of the country.

"Today," declared Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, "our Indians are self-supporting as a people and the percentage of destitution among them is very low. This has been accomplished by an intensive plan of agricultura' assistance and instruction. Even in the present year, reports indicate that these Indians are in remarkably good circumstances, and that in fact they are better off than their white neighbors. Unlike many white farmers, the Indians have no taxes to pay, and furthermore they have received generous help by way of implements, breeding stock and so forth, which have been supplied to them by the Government."

BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

BARROW STORES—CAFE
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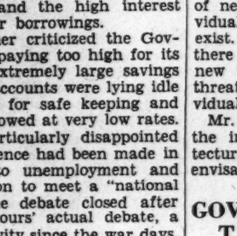
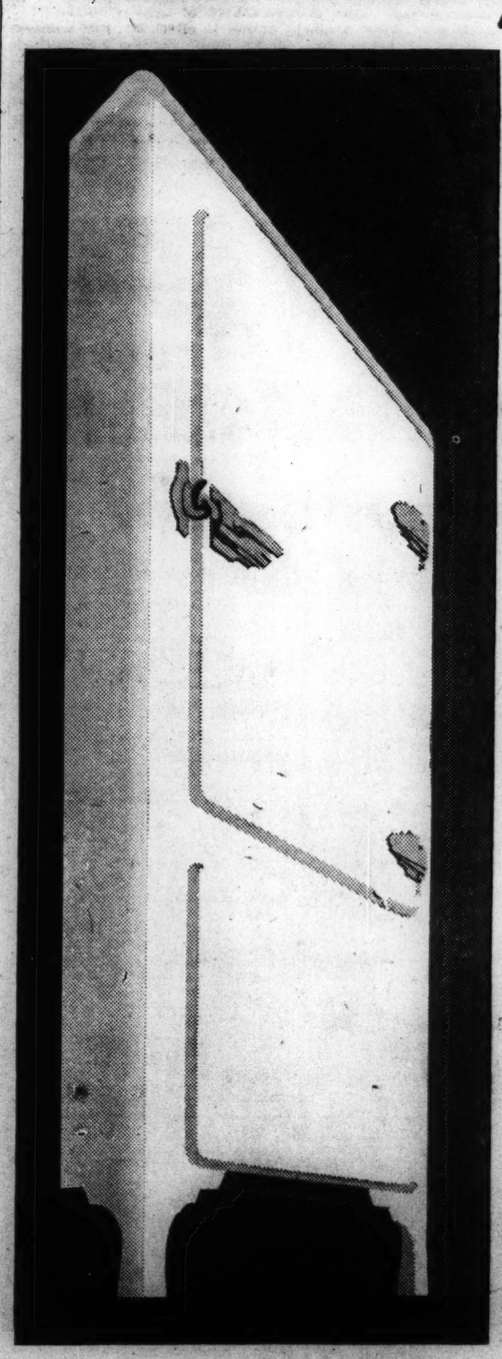
Learn about Rollator refrigeration





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See the New Norge. Ask about the Preservoir, for extra cold storage of foods and ice cubes and the Watervoir, to keep a gallon of chilled water on tap. You'll find many features on this New Norge that are found on no other refrigerator. Come in and see for yourself.

Norge is manufactured by Norge Corporation, Division of Borg-Warner Corporation, one of the world's largest makers of precision parts, including automotive free wheeling.

THE ROLLATOR ● A roller rolls and there's ice—the Norge mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts slowly revolving in a permanent bath of oil—is almost everlasting.

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30-49

TOKYO URGED TO HOLD SWAY IN MANCHURIA

(Continued from Page 1)

unsuitable against the lighter and less efficient Chinese equipment.

The next phase of the Japanese operations, necessitating more men, must assume a different basis with more mobile and lighter equipment, adequate to local conditions, in the view of foreign military observers.

A prolonged campaign appears inevitable. Conditions are vastly improving in the foreign settlement, where the police have assumed nearly full control of the Japanese occupied areas, while aerial activities are confined to the actual war territory, rather than to indiscriminate and dangerous flying over crowded districts, where Chinese anti-aircraft fire resulted in many shells dropping on the settlement, causing casualties to foreign and Chinese civilians and some property damage.

Although both sides have abandoned their peace negotiations—the Japanese obviously through a desire to establish a military advantage—there is a movement in foreign circles to induce the Chinese to utilize their advantage by not pursuing hostilities further but to add to their high place in world esteem by agreeing to some sort of arrangement based on present conditions, thereby avoiding eventual disaster and averting the greater difficulties that are likely to arise when the Japanese resume in earnest.

Japanese Ready to Treat For Peace If Chinese Withdraw From Chapei

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Washington heard last night that the Japanese were willing to accept a truce in Shanghai providing the Chinese would retire 20 miles from Chapei.

Admiral M. M. Taylor, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic fleet, reported that Vice-Admiral Nomura of the Japanese Navy had stated that the Japanese were willing to withdraw to Hongkew, in the Shanghai area, under such a truce.

Admiral Nomura assured Admiral Taylor that the Japanese would exercise great care not to damage the International Settlement in their bombardment.

While officials here questioned the possibility of such a truce, the Department of State received from Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Minister to the United States, a series of petitions from chambers of commerce in Chinese cities protesting against Japanese aggression in Shanghai and Manchuria.

Further protests were also reported from Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Chinese Nationalist Government, against the alleged plan to demilitarize zones surrounding the principal Chinese ports.

"The idea," Dr. Wen-kan said, "constituted not only an attempt to destroy the administrative sovereignty of a foreign nation, which no self-respecting nation can tolerate, but also disclosed a sinister intention to extend an area of which Japan can make use as a base for military operations against China."

The Department of State reports that the Thirty-first Infantry, United States Army, has been assigned to the central district territory north of the French concession.

In an additional report to the Navy Department yesterday, Admiral M. M. Taylor, Commander-in-Chief, United States Asiatic Fleet, stated that from all appearances the Chinese do not intend to withdraw from the Chapei district. Admiral Taylor estimated that the total Chinese troops in the Shanghai-Nanking area was approximately 100,000.

These troops are under the command of General Tsai Ting-kai. The Admiral reported that the Japanese Army was being assembled at Shanghai, approximately 2500 soldiers having already landed, and others preparing to disembark from Japanese transports off Woosung. The U. S. S. Stewart arrived at Amoy, 500 miles south of Shanghai, yesterday, after a run north from Hong Kong.

WORLD'S FAIR BILL SIGNED BY HOOVER

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 — President Hoover's signature to a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for federal participation in a Century of Progress, Chicago's 1933 World's Fair, opens the way to more extensive foreign participation, Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, president of the exposition, said in a statement today.

"Our representatives abroad," Mr. Dawes said, "may now present our claims under much more favorable conditions than hitherto have surrounded them. "At least 14 foreign governments have indicated their desire and intention to participate, but none has made an appropriation and it is probably true that several, at least, have waited until they had definite assurances of the participation of the United States Government."

As to the amount of the appropriation, which was considerably less than that recommended by a congressional committee appointed to study the matter, Mr. Dawes said:

"The association accepts with satisfaction the decision of Congress in this respect."

GREATER BOSTON BILL HAS HEARING

Several changes in proposed legislation to weld 43 cities and towns into a district to be known as Metropolitan Boston and supervised by a centralized organization were brought before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today. Prof. Joseph H. Beale, Harvard law school, sponsor of the plan, appeared in favor of his bill.

Mr. William H. Ballard, Boston real estate agent, also spoke in favor of the plan. Opposition to the scheme was presented by Mr. Harris Reynolds, representing the state association of boards of selectmen.

DONAHUE RESIGNS

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today announced the resignation of Mr. Frank J. Donahue as chairman of the Fall River Finance Board, to take effect on qualification of his successor.

New Leader of Swiss Confederation Assumes Command for Fourth Time

Educated in Germany, He Is Well Equipped to Fill His Post

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA — Elected President of the Swiss Confederation for the fourth time, celebrating 20 years of uninterrupted service on Switzerland's sovereign federal council, rounding out 11 years of control of his country's foreign policies—all these distinctions fell to Mr. Giuseppe Motta in December.

Only four other Swiss magistrates have been President of the country as many times, and Mr. Motta bids fair to exceed them all. He opened the first Assembly of the League of Nations and was its honorary president, and on each succeeding year has represented his country at League sessions. He has often been chosen by the League for difficult jobs; the chairmanship of commissions which required profound knowledge and particular ability at conciliation.

Mr. Motta has contributed in notable fashion both to his own country and to the new world organization. Now he reascends to the chief magistracy at a particularly difficult time, especially in regard to Switzerland's strained economic relations with Germany. But Mr. Motta took his doctorate at Heidelberg, and his powers of accommodating diplomacy are well known.

His friends know Mr. Motta as perhaps the most cheery and vivacious head of a state in the world. He was the first citizen from the Italian-speaking cantons to became head of his country, and Switzerland is proud to repeat the honor.

Wins Reward of Service

GIUSEPPE MOTTA

Music

"The Barber of Seville"

Boston Opera House—The Chicago Civic Opera Company last night presented Rossini's "Barber of Seville," with this cast:

Count Almaviva.....Charles Hackett
Don Bartolo.....Salvatore Baccaloni
Rosina.....Margherita Salvi
Don Basilio.....Vanni-Marcoux
Figaro.....Victor Damiani
Bertha.....Maria Claessens
Ambrosio.....Gildo Morelato
Fiorello.....Lodovico Oliviero
A Sergeant.....Jean Vieuille
Conductor.....Roberto Moranzoni

It is safe to say that this joyous old opera will never become unpopular, because, first of all, there are no very deep shadows in it and secondly, because few people scorn a laugh—and the "Barber" teems with them. Probably no performance of recent years has given greater pleasure than that of last evening. Mr. Hackett made a very personable Count Almaviva whose love for the fair Rosina, as portrayed by Miss Salvi, one found easily accountable. Although Miss Salvi's vocal limitations were again in evidence last night, she nevertheless gave a more satisfactory performance than upon previous occasions.

As usual, however, it was Dr. Bartolo (Mr. Baccaloni) and Figaro (Mr. Damiani), who rather ran away with the show. Mr. Baccaloni again gave evidence of a flair for comedy which confirmed an earlier estimate of his ability, while in Mr. Damiani one finds an increasingly diverting actor who can also sing most acceptably—or should we write, since this is opera, that Mr. Damiani is a singer who can act? The audience was quick to recognize the worth of both funmakers, as well as the good work of Mr. Hackett. Nor should one overlook Mme. Claessens, whose Bertha was no fabrication, but rather the portrayal of a genuine, elderly family servant, anxious for the happiness of her "betters."

There remains but to mention the Basilio of Mr. Vanni-Marcoux which, while an excellent piece of acting, seemed an unnecessary bit of caricature; but possibly we object because his conception of the music master differs from our own. Be that as it may, the Chicagoans gave their patrons an evening of rollicking fun, and for it received grateful applause.

G. M. S.

Tuesday Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the third of its Tuesday series of concerts in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The program consisted of the Ballet Music from "Rosamunde" and the "Unfinished" Symphony of Schubert and the Fourth Symphony in E minor of Brahms. Conductor and orchestra were at the top of their form. The ballet music was played with delicacy and charm. The Schubert Symphony offered pure and unaffected lyricism. The Brahms was nobly proclaimed. The large audience received these blessings with surprising calm.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight and Thursday, probably with some light rain or snow tonight; moderate to fresh southerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 35.

Maine: Snow tonight and possibly Thursday morning; slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight, not so cold in central and south portions; Thursday cloudy with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, preceded by snow or rain, and not quite so cold tonight; Thursday cloudy with rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong east, shifting to south winds over south portion, and fresh to strong northeast and east over north portion, and weather overcast with rain over south portion tonight and over north portion tonight and probably Thursday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	44	44	Montreal	4	4
Bismarck ...	0	30	Nantucket ...	32	32
Boston	29	28	New Orleans.	68	82
Buffalo	40	40	New York ...	40	40
Calgary	20	32	Norfolk, Va..	42	46
Charleston ..	56	62	North Platte.	28	50
Chicago	40	42	Philadelphia.	38	40
Cincinnati ..	62	62	Phoenix,Ariz.	54	62
Denver	44	64	Pittsburgh ..	54	54
Eastport, Me.	12	16	Portland, Me.	14	24
Hatteras	62	62	Raleigh	44	52
Honolulu,T.H. ..		74	St. Louis	62	66
7 p. m. Feb.9	70	..	St. Paul	28	38
Helena,Mont.	32	48	Salt Lake City	42	50
Huron, S. D..	18	36	San Francisco	50	72
Jacksonville .	58	74	SantaFe,N.M.	36	54
Kansas City.	64	70	Seattle	38	40
Key West ...	72	80	Tampa	62	82
Los Angeles .	50	58	Washington.	42	42
Memphis	64	74	Wichita,Kan.	60	74
Miami, Flafl .	72	80	Williston,N.D.	26	36

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 10.
B—Maximum Feb. 9.

Official Temperatures
Wednesday 1:51 p. m., Thursday 2:12 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:39 p. m.

Prizes Announced By Kindness To Animals Society

Several prizes for newspaper cartoons and anecdotes about animals are announced by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The first of these is for the two best cartoons illustrating the "Be Kind to Animals" idea, to be published in any periodical in the United States on Humane Sunday, April 17, "Be Kind to Animals Week." April 18 to 23, or on any day during March and April. For the first prize $50 is offered, and $25 for the second. Papers containing cartoons must be received by the American Humane Education Society not later than May 16 and should be sent to the Cartoon Contest Editor, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston.

For authentic anecdotes showing the intelligence of a single animal, Our Dumb Animals magazine offers four prizes totaling $33. No entries for these can be received later than April 30. Further details may be obtained from the Contest Editor, Our Dumb Animals, 180 Longwood Avenue.

In his monthly report yesterday, Mr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the society, announced that it is planning to build an animal shelter in connection with the work of its officer at Hyannis, Cape Cod.

The Jack London Club enrolled 2250 new members and the American Humane Education Society reported 554 Bands of Mercy organized in January. The total organized by the parent American society is 185,609 to date.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Sportsmen's and Motorboat Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30; through Feb. 13.

Park Street Club: Dinner meeting, speaking program and debate, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 6:30.

New England Section, Society of Automotive Engineers: Meeting, discussion of spark plugs and synchronized ignition; Mr. Sumner Howard and Mr. J. L. Arthur, speakers; Walker Memorial Building, M. I. T., 7:30.

Harvard University: Second in Goethe centenary meetings; lecture, "Goethe und das Grieschentum,' by Prof. Eugen Kühnemann, new lecture hall, 8 (public invited).

Music

Boston Opera House—"Parsifal," 7:45.

Theaters

Tremont—"House of Connelly." 8:15.
Copley—"Young Woodley," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Three Loves." Continuous from 1 to 4.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Radcliffe College: Vocational information meeting for seniors; readings from her works by Miss Margaret Deland, author and lecturer, afternoon.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Spanish Paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

New England Sportsmen's and Motor Boat Show, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10:30 p. m., through Feb. 13.

Harvard University: Meeting, Graduate school of education faculty, University 5, 2. Romance Seminary, Prof. Allard, Sever 19, 3. Meeting, Society of Harvard Dames, address, "Some Intimate Glimpses of the Modern Theater," by Mr. Apollon P. D. Valakis, Phillips Brooks House, 3.

Luncheon tendered by Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Dr. Nashum Sokolow, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Zonta Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Fundamentals of Sound Investments," by Mr. Joe K. Billingsley, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston, Street, 12:30.

Entertainment for blind group, by Mrs. Louis Glasser, Miss Helen Grossman and Miss Winifred Friedman, assembly hall, Y. M. H. A., afternoon.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, Miss Rita Collyer, dramatic producer and director, speaker, on "True Stories of the True Theater," clubhouse, Beacon Street, 12:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings, engravings by and after Turner.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner and etchings by Philip Kappel.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Eleanor W. Motley. Through Feb. 13.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American paintings in oil. Through Feb. 20.

E. C. Vose Galleries, 559—Boylston Street—Recent portraits by Leopold Seyffert. Through Feb. 13.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Drawings and woodcuts of Italy and the Austrian Tyrol, by Katherine M. Gericke. Through Feb. 13.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print display.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Kariom. Also a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—European sketches by Kay Peterson. Through Feb. 13. Paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 16.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Chester F. Lewis, Greensboro, N. C.
Mrs. Deloraine Griffiths, Milford, N. H.
Mrs. A. B. Stapleton, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Mary E. Hardy, Buffalo, N. Y.
Bertha C. Wright, Keene, N. H.

Irrigation Systems Help Mexican Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Five national irrigation systems, installed and operated by the Mexican Federal Government, are today facilitating the cultivation of crops by more than 55,000 colonists, according to official agricultural statistics.

Tilling the 72,000 hectares (about 190,000 acres), irrigated by the five systems, are members of 160 communities of repatriates, formed under Government supervision by jobless Mexicans returning from the United States.

Repatriated citizens who return without definite prospects of work are being encouraged to settle with their families in the rich farming sections by the Government. The nation's five main irrigation systems are: The Rio Mante development in Tamaulipas; the Rio Tula development in Hidalgo; the "President Calles' system in Aguascallentes; the Rio Salado system, in Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, and the Rio San Diego development in Coahuila.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Virginia must make more use of its 16,000,000 acres of forest and waste land to hold its own in the march of prosperity, according to Mr. H. N. Wheeler of the United States Forest Service, who spoke to the Kiwanis Club here recently. If properly developed and managed these 16,000,000 acres would attract thousands of tourists to the State. Mr. Wheeler insisted that Virginia must make its idle acreage produce, for idle land cannot pay taxes.

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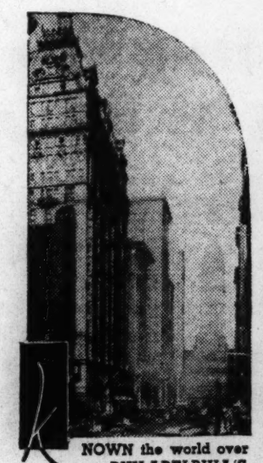
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My candies are made in my own kitchens, inspected and approved by the Consumers League of America.
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Send me a dollar with your name and address, and I will send you this beautiful one-pound gift package by return mail, postpaid.
Your money will be returned if you are not delighted with the quality and beauty of this package.
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We rather figured that $25 and $35 would interest the public when it came to our tossing some surplus suits away in an end-of-season clean-up.
But!
The response has been amazing!
The public unquestionably is just as *value-conscious* as it ever was.
The selection is more generous than in other years because we have maintained our normal production, keeping our tailors busy even when a hesitant market slowed down normal selling.
Now, however, a tail-end-of-season price changes all that and makes a host of new friends for Rogers Peet.
You will find both Spring and Winter weights.
On the great majority you save $15, $20, $25, $30, $35 or $40.
1071 were $35.00
908 were $38.00
2278 were $40.00
1532 were $45.00
2015 were $50.00
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1754 were $60.00
2038 were $65.00
862 were $70.00
983 were $75.00
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43rd and 43rd STS. WEST OF FIFTH AVENUE
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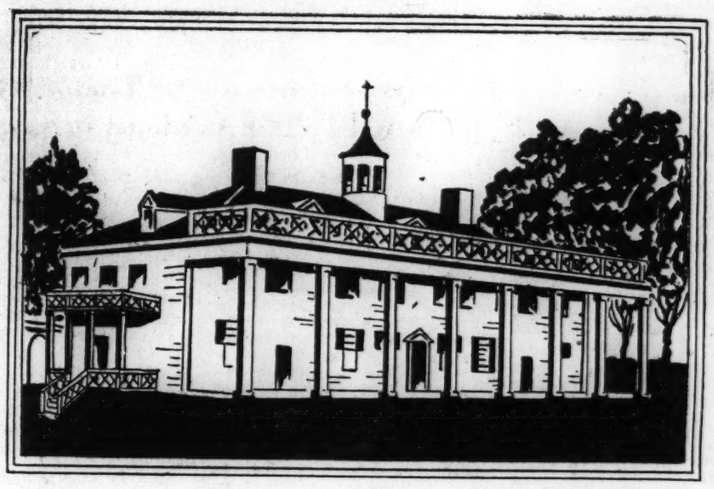
Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington
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WHILE the Bicentennial celebration is awakening national pride in America's past, Stern's encourages national pride in worthy American products.
During the past sixty-nine years this store, guided by the single principle of being of greatest service to the public, has selected from Europe, America and the Orient articles of beauty and utility to be worn and used by the American people. Throughout the years we have co-operated in the development of American creative design and sponsored American manufacture. We believe that "Made-in-America" products now rank with the foremost products of the world in ingenuity, beauty, style and quality!
Now, more than ever, our nation needs every man, woman and child to recognize and use worthy American products, so that American standards of production may be maintained, so that American creative genius may be inspired to further original achievement.
Stern's urges you to BUY AMERICAN-MADE MERCHANDISE THAT IS WORTHY! As reported in the newspapers, the President of the United States is in accord with this movement, and it will earn the enthusiasm of all sincere Americans.

BATH SHIPYARD RESOUNDS WITH CLANG OF STEEL

Busy Days at Maine Works as Order Comes for New Destroyer

By HARLAN TROTT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine, Feb. 10—From battleships to tin pie plates and back to battleships is the industrial seesaw recorded in the 40 years of operation of the Bath Iron Works, which is preparing to lay the keel of another vessel. It is the thirty-first since shipbuilding was revived four years ago in the city as famous for ships as Newcastle is for coal.

To the force in this old yard, it is simply project number 154, but to the people of Bath the building of the proposed naval destroyer Dewey means steady employment for more than 500 skilled workers for months to come, and for a good many others in the allied industries of Bath which were founded in the days when the Iron Works was only one of a score of prosperous shipyards.

What "Bath Iron" means to this city of 9000 inhabitants was demonstrated to some extent when Bath learned that it was to build a destroyer for the American navy That night there was a big celebration in the Masonic Hall. When Mr William S. Newell, president of the works, stopped by late in the evening, there was a sudden lull in the festivities and an old-fashioned "three cheers" was voiced for the man who came down to Bath in 1927 and reopened the plant after two years of idleness as a shipbuilding center, and who had just returned with a contract that would tide a good many families through a period of hard times.

Rolled Up Its Sleeves

Bath has rolled up its sleeves, figuratively speaking, and is preparing to swing the hammer that is to fashion another ship in this historic forge of modern shipbuilding artistry. The force at Bath Iron Works is going on with the work which for 40 years has upheld a time-honored tradition among shipping men that "Bath will always build good ships."

"We've built a mile of them since the plant was reorganized," Mr. Newell remarked as he sat in his office the other day. He spoke of the works as a miller might speak of his grist mill. "In four years," he went on, "we've put 24,000,000 pounds of steel through the plant. We've driven more than 4,000,000 rivets and installed about 60,000 horsepower in propelling machinery."

While Mr. Newell talked in his office, staccato sounds came up from the ways. The yard force was finishing the last of the fleet of five coastguard vessels, the thirtieth project since the reopening of the plant; the one hundred and fifty-third in more than 40 years of combined operation. Out in the broad reach of the Kennebec, islands of ice were going out toward Popham and the open sea with the swift current and ebb tide that eddied away in the direction of Sassanoa Bluff.

Tracing the history and the progress of the plant and the details of its "comeback" emphasized the significance of this adventure in industry. Tumble-down wharves empty structures, rust and disintegration marked the site of Bath's one-time industrial institution when Mr. Newell came down to the plant in December, 1927, and with two of his old associates, Mr. Archibald M. Main, vice-president, and Mr. L. Eugene Thebaud, treasurer, officially relaunched the Bath Iron Works.

A lot of water has come down the Kennebec since that day, and a lot of ships have gone out with it in the grist of "Bath Iron"—a mile in all, laid end to end, as Mr. Newell himself expressed it. At the peak of its business last year, the works employed more than 1300 men, which meant that an average of more than one out of every ten persons in Bath was employed at the plant. Today, the impending destroyer project offers work for more than 43 per cent of the production capacity of the plant.

More Than 30 Years Ago

Mr. Newell came to the Bath Iron Works more than 30 years ago and started close to the bottom. Behind him was a boy's experience at sea as a cadet engineer in the old American Line out of New York and Southampton, and an able seaman's experience in a sailing vessel taking coal down to Santos, a Bath-built ship at that, as most good sailing vessels were then.

In 30 years he had become president of the works. In that time he had seen the gradual transition from sail to steam on the riverfront at Bath. When he first came here, Sewell was building his grand grain carriers. Houghton Brothers, Goss, Sawyer & Packard and other good builders were still sending afloat magnificent fabrications of wood and hemp and canvas in a last great stand to stem the tide of steam.

When the iron works closed its gates in the decline that followed the war-time shipping inflation, Mr. Newell went to the New York Shipbuilding yard at Camden, N. J. For nearly two years he was general manager of the plant which recently launched the liner Manhattan, largest passenger vessel ever built in this country. During the time he was at Camden, Mr. Newell conceived the idea of reorganizing the old iron works here. Grass grew in the streets of the yard. The shipbuilding machinery had been removed in the tin pie plate era. But the good will and traditional service of Bath-built ships still remained as a heritage upon which to reconstruct the business. Mr. Newell gathered a few old associates and came back.

"We started right from the beginning," the president said. Equipment had to be replaced; wharves rebuilt, marine railways and roofs repaired. Contracts began to come in.

The Third Corsair

One day Mr. J. P. Morgan came to the Bath Iron Works for a new yacht, the third Corsair to fly the private signal of the house of Morgan. Bath built for him the biggest and costliest power yacht in the country. The men here say it is the biggest job turned out since the reorganization; worthy to head the iron works' mile of ships that have paraded past Popham since 1927.

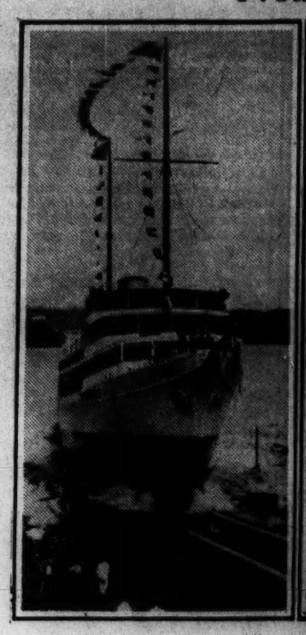
While the huge Corsair took shape in the stocks, Mr. Morgan came down to Bath from New York 11 times to watch the fabrication of his ship. Coming down to the iron works 11 times meant traveling nearly 10,000 miles. Mr. Newell agreed that it was unusual for a prospective owner to manifest such keen interest in his yacht. Apparently Mr. Morgan knows a good deal about the intricacies of ship construction. He knew exactly what he wanted in the way of a yacht because the president of the shipyard allowed that the international banker was "a big help" in building the vessel.

Bath Iron Works has launched some of the largest and finest yachts in the world during the last four years. But the yard has turned out its share of other types as well. Sturdy beam trawlers for the fishing trade out of Boston and fast coast guard patrol ships have slid into the Kennebec where, before the World War, capital ships left this yard to take their places as bulwarks in the nation's sea defense.

The clank of steel on steel, the whine and screech of traveling cranes, the rattle of air riveting guns, still echo across the reach to the Woolwich shore where the sounds of the adze and the top maul were heard when Bath was building sailing ships half a century ago. Bath Iron Works has scrapped its tin pie plates for the steel plates of modern marine structures. The plant has come back in full swing to the industry which had its inception with the launching of the Popham colony's good pinnace Gift of God at the entrance to the Kennebec more than three centuries ago.

Gradually the mile long procession increases. Project number 154 will be the next to join the majestic file which the organizing genius of a Bath-trained shipbuilder and the industry of a skilled force of shipwrights are combining to put afloat in perpetuating a time-honored tradition that "Bath will always build good ships."

Produced a Mile of Ships in Past Four Years



BATH (MAINE) IRON WORKS AND EXAMPLES OF ITS WORK
Upper Row, Left to Right—The Diesel Yacht Caroline, Owned by Mr. Eldridge Johnson. Airplane View of the Yard (Curtiss-Wright Flying Service, Inc.). Lower Picture—Coast Guard Patrol Boat Thetis on Speed Trial.

Popular Lectures on Art Themes Given By Noted Telfair Academy in Savannah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga. — The Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, which for many years has been noted for its preservation of early southern interiors in its drawing room of the Telfair home and restored early American kitchens, is this year fostering a program for the expansion of artistic interests throughout the community. The project is launched under the auspices of the American Federation of Arts and is proving a most successful venture.

The Telfair has for many years been open to the public, and has exhibited throughout the year its famous permanent collection of pictures, both ancient and modern. But the tendency on the part of the average layman to regard the academy as exclusive has given impetus to an enlarged program of activity, which includes not only frequent exhibitions, but brings to Savannah lecturers of note. Treatises on various artistic subjects are presented by local speakers through prepared lectures, illustrated by stereoptican slides.

A further feature and one proving most helpful throughout the community is the introduction into the schools of art appreciation programs. A comprehensive program of art appreciation is presented in the schools through many of the same lectures as are given at the academy, and others of special interest to students added.

Arrangement is also made for the school children to be admitted to all exhibitions at the gallery and to visit the gallery on special afternoons under supervision.

The program this year includes five major exhibitions showing for a period of several weeks at intervals during the season, each accompanied by a secondary exhibition during the same time. In addition, there are five major lectures which have been open to the public, taking place at night, and embracing such topics as "Town Planning," "Illustration," "Stage Design" and "American Industrial Art," all presented by leading exponents in these fields.

The illustrated lectures presented include such topics as "American Sculpture," "Stained Glass," the "American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art," and other general art appreciation topics.

The moving picture films shown as part of the program are particularly arresting and popular with art students of elementary and junior ages. They present lessons in a graphic manner and hold the interest of the pupil.

INJUNCTION ISSUE AGAIN FACES SENATE

Confirmation of Judge Wilkerson Opposed by Labor Groups

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The Senate is once more faced with the question of whether it will confirm a "labor injunction" judge, and due to surrounding circumstances the issue takes on a national interest.

The judge is James H. Wilkerson, named by President Hoover to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. A subcommittee under Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho today and yesterday heard labor representatives assail his record in granting antistrike injunctions in Chicago.

The nomination comes while there is a vacancy on the Supreme Court and undoubtedly senators are considering their action on Judge Wilkerson in the light of President Hoover's possible later appointment to fill the post of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Furthermore the Supreme Court is itself divided on the very point which represents the central part of the union's fight against Judge Wilkerson.

The Senate's own feeling on the matter was expressed when it rejected the nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the Supreme Court, because the latter had granted antistrike injunctions under the so-called "Yellow Dog" contracts in the soft coal fields. And finally, a new antiinjunction bill has just been drawn up by the Senate Judiciary Committee and will soon be discussed in Congress. All these matters center attention on the Wilkerson fight.

The vital question involved relates to the right of an employer to enjoin a refusal by his workers to work. Judge Wilkerson is reputed by his friends to be a strong judge, and he is felt to have made an excellent record in the Capone case in Chicago, which culminated in sentencing the gangster to jail.

On the other hand, Judge Wilkerson is an avowed supporter of the injunctive process in union disputes and the question which the Senate must decide is whether it is prepared at this time to elevate a judge holding such views from a district to a federal circuit court seat.

Although the majority of the Supreme Court thus far has frequently supported the injunctive view represented by Judge Wilkerson, it has always been against the strong opposition of a minority of three or four judges, including, of course, Holmes and Brandeis. By blocking the nomination of Judge Parker, the Senate apparently set about a process of turning the minority on the Supreme Court into the majority, by cutting off the supply of new "injunctive judges."

There is little question that the subcommittee under Senator Borah will report unfavorably on his nomination. The group is composed of Senator Borah, Senator John J. Blaine (R.) of Wis., Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Mont., Senator Clarence C. Dill (D.) of Wash., and Senator Arthur R. Robinson (R.) of Indiana. With the possible exception of the latter all these senators are leaders in the fight against the injunctive process in labor matters. The expected adverse Wilkerson report will eventually go to the Senate where the outcome is still in doubt.

CANADA TO CUT SALARIES

OTTAWA, Feb. 10 (AP)—Reductions of 10 per cent in the indemnity of senators and members of Parliament and in the salaries of cabinet ministers and all civil servants will be made, Mr. R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister, told the House of Commons last Monday.

Sugar Trial Meets Trouble at Start

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Trial of the Government's suit to dissolve the Sugar Institute, Inc., of which virtually all the sugar refineries in the country are members, was begun yesterday before Federal Judge Julian W. Mack, and immediately encountered technical difficulties forecasting a long controversy.

At the opening Mr. Cornelius W. Wickersham moved for dismissal of the action as to the Spreckels Sugar Corporation, Mr. Rudolph Spreckels, its president; Mr. W. W. Harper, vice-president, and Mr. Edgar Stone, former vice-president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company and a director of the Spreckels Sugar Corporation. Judge Mack reserved decision when government counsel opposed the motion and told attorneys to file briefs within two days.

Mr. Wickersham's motion was based on the fact the Spreckels Sugar Corporation ceased refining sugar on Aug. 29, 1930, after losing some $7,000,000, and is now in the hands of a receiver. The motion was opposed by Mr. James Lawrence Fly, special assistant to the United States Attorney-General. The Government is suing for dissolution of the institute, on the ground that it and its members regulated and maintained prices

LINCOLN SIGNED DRINK TAX BILL UNDER PROTEST

Determination to Repeal Measure Recalled in W. C. T. U. Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 10—Lincoln's anniversary is an appropriate time to recall that he was opposed to a federal tax on liquor, observes the National W. C. T. U. in a statement today.

Before the Emancipator reluctantly signed a bill for such a tax as a war measure, the W. C. T. U. relates, he said:

"I would rather lose my right hand than sign a document that will tend to perpetuate the liquor traffic; and as soon as the exigencies shall pass away I will turn my whole attention to the repeal of that document."

The discussion for and against taxing liquor for federal income in 1862 was as strenuous as the wet and dry argument today," the W. C. T. U. continues. "This was shown," it says, "in the Congressional Record for May, 1862, when the Senate debated the bill. Mr. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, urged the passage of the bill on the grounds of war necessity. Temperance forces, including certain senators, opposed it on the ground that it would make liquor too important.

"Worry over the financial condition of the country finally induced the President to sign the act with the remark recorded above. He knew whereof he spoke. The liquor traffic, feeling it was indispensable to the Government's finances, thereupon organized and became a controlling factor in American politics.

"Incidentally it imposed a burden on the country far greater in money than that it paid in taxes. That's exactly what would happen again under the proposal to take the taxes off the rich and impose them on the families of liquor-drinking workmen."

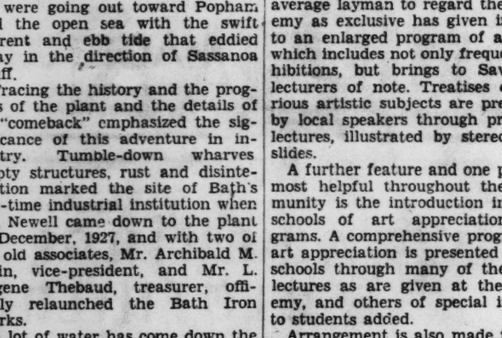
TEXANS BACK LABORATORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 10—Indorsement by the Texas Cotton Committee was accorded the pending Congressional measure providing for the establishment of a cotton research laboratory in Texas at the recent meeting here of that body. It is expected that correlation of state, federal, research and trade agencies will be facilitated by establishment of the laboratory.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

This goose laid no golden eggs, but grew feathers that you'll like to lie on!



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20x28 bedroom pillows filled with white goose feathers and down, covered with A. C. A. ticking that has satin-like finish. $9.95 PR.

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Now, even *KURZMAN* custom made hats are here! . . . Many hats with the individuality that made *KURZMAN* models preferred for four White House weddings . . . with the individuality that has won the patronage of many of the country's most distinguished women.

These 1932 models have a charm all their own! Will you come in soon and see them?

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
In Boston: Tremont at Temple Place
In New York (formerly KURZMAN): Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Second

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Including every Coat, Scarf and Muff in Our Store!

The extremely unseasonable weather this winter has caused us to be heavily overstocked; a condition which provides you with an opportunity of buying Kakas-made Fur Coats, Scarfs and Muffs at what we honestly believe to be the lowest prices in 20 years! This is not a Sale of "odds and ends" or "samples" but represents the largest assortment of fine furs ever offered by this house at this season of the year.

Never has there been a time before when you could invest so advantageously in truly fine furs.

10% Deposit of purchase price will place your coat or scarf in storage free, with balance of bill due October 1st. Or you may buy on the 10 payment plan if you so desire.

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THE ONLY EDWARD F. KAKAS STORE IN NEW ENGLAND

MOVE BY SMITH DECLARED HELP TO REPUBLICANS

Democratic Split Over Dry Question Is Expected

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Mr. Alfred E. Smith's announcement that he would accept the Democratic presidential nomination this year is interpreted by many political observers here as meaning such a contest when the Democrats get together in their National Convention in Chicago that the reëlection of President Hoover will be assured.

Even among Smith supporters of past campaigns, surprise was voiced at his announcement. Mr. James W. Gerard, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, declared that Mr. Smith's position "may prove enough to defeat the Democratic Party."

The view here is that Mr. Smith has made the nomination of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt difficult, if not impossible, and that his strength at the convention will probably result in throwing it into a deadlock, over which Mr. Smith will have minority control and which will in all probability give the nomination to some favorite son. Among the latter the most frequently mentioned in this connection are Representative John N. Garner of Texas, Speaker of the House; Mr. Newton D. Baker of Ohio; Mr. Melville A. Traylor of Illinois, and Mr. Harry F. Byrd, formerly Governor of Virginia. Obviously the drys of the party would welcome the nomination of Mr. Byrd, who is more acceptable to them than any other candidate the party could put up.

The convention will have 1154 delegates, and 770 votes will be necessary to nominate under the two-thirds rule. Thus 385 votes can block the nomination. It is held that 308 votes are the most with which Mr. Smith can hope to enter the convention. Roosevelt supporters claim 679 votes for him when the convention opens.

It is held that Mr. Smith could not get anything near the requisite two-thirds, even though the convention were prolonged to the extent that it was in the famous 1924 contest between Mr. Smith and Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo. Many southern delegations will never agree to him, it is held.

Mr. Smith gave an interview to newspaper men here yesterday which was interpreted in some quarters as indicating that he is looking to the wet East rather than to the dry South for delegates. This was seen especially in his reply when a newspaper reporter called his attention to the thought in the South that he wished to "rule or ruin" the party and to the general unfavorable reaction to his announcement last Sunday.

"I don't know anything about the South," he said. "I have not been south of Washington for two years, except once for a trip to Pinehurst, and that wasn't on politics."

Mr. Smith reiterated that in making announcement on Sunday he was not trying to block any candidate. Later he met Governor Roosevelt here when the Governor invited him to luncheon at his New York home. Mr. Smith said politics was not discussed.

In Tammany quarters all comment was withheld on the Smith candidacy, and in this connection it was recalled that Mr. Smith lost New York State to Mr. Hoover in 1928.

Garner Is Suggested As Possible Candidate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Repercussions from Mr. Alfred E. Smith's availability statement reached the floor of the House Monday, interrupting business and bringing forward the name of Representative John N. Garner (D.) of Texas, Speaker, as another possible contender for the nomination.

The political controversy entered unexpectedly into the midst of general debate over minor routine matters. Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D.) of Texas made the statement that in his judgment "Mr. Smith's pronouncement puts him out of the running before he gets started."

In concluding his remarks Mr. Blanton declared to the House Republicans as well as Democrats, that he was "unalterably opposed" to Mr. Smith heading the Democratic ticket and, he added, "I want him to know that the people in my district who supported him in 1928 are 90 per cent against him."

Halibut Industry Of Pacific Coast Appeals for Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Feb. 10—Faced with another season of low prices, halibut fishermen and boat owners in Ketchikan and other Pacific coast ports have been seeking to evolve some plan whereby prices may be stabilized. Their efforts, however, have been without success and with the opening of the season set for Feb. 15 there is much question of what action to take.

Late in January several buyers cabled from Chicago that due to the stocks of halibut carried in cold storage they feared the fresh halibut market would be demoralized, and they urged the Fishing Vessel Owners' Association of Ketchikan to remain in port at least until March 15 so that these stocks might be sold.

Some of the fishermen, anticipating this difficulty, have addressed a letter to Senator Wesley L. Jones (R.) of Washington, Representative Ralph Horr (R.) of Washington and Delegate James Wickersham (R.) of Alaska, petitioning "for governmental aid or relief under the farm loan law in order to assist the halibut industry of the Pacific coast."

They said that "the condition of the industry is now such that the very existence thereof is threatened and if the conditions prevailing during the previous season continue it will mean that the industry will be lost to the Pacific coast and Alaska and result in severe hardship and loss to the people."

Harvard to Send 25 Men to Model League of Nations

Representing the views of France, Siam and Chile before the model League of Nations, meeting for its fifth annual session at Brown University, March 4 and 5, Harvard will have approximately 25 delegates, according to Mr. D. H. Popper '32, president of the council.

Harvard will participate in the meetings of all three of the assembly committees, small bodies which whip into shape the material to be presented to the plenary session of the assembly for consideration and action. Leadership in the model meeting of the League Council, which will discuss the pressing crisis in Manchuria and Shanghai, will likewise fall to the group representing the French delegation.

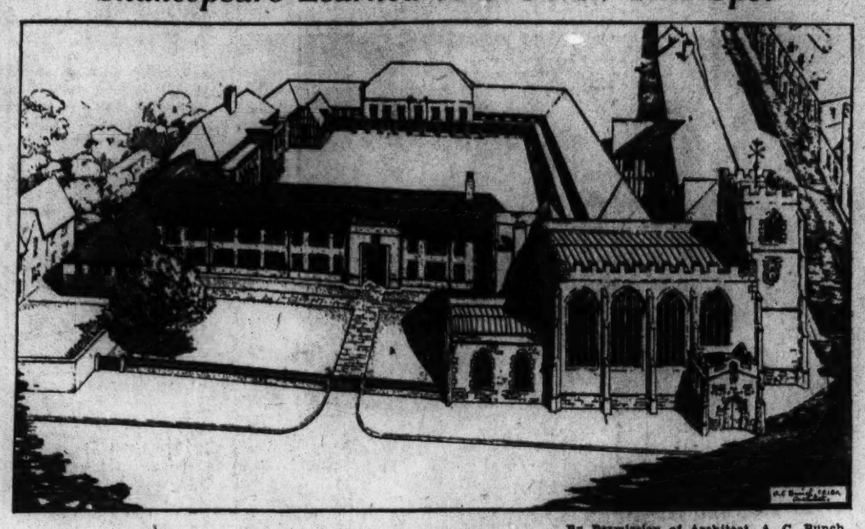
Of the three committees scheduled, the first will consider the prospects for world disarmament, under the leadership of the Smith College delegation. The second committee will debate the question of revision of the Treaty of Versailles with Yale playing the leading part here, representing Germany. The third committee will enter the vast field of economic questions, placing special stress upon the international gold situation.

PROPOSED MOVING OF WLEY REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Sustaining Examiner Hyde, the Radio Commission yesterday denied Mr. Carl S. Wheeler, authority to move transmitter and studio of WLEY, Lexington, to Springfield. The commission held that Springfield and vicinity now receive good broadcasting service from a number of established stations.

Shakespeare Learned A B C's on This Spot



By Permission of Architect, A. C. Bunch

HOW ENLARGED STRATFORD-ON-AVON GRAMMAR SCHOOL WILL LOOK

Shakespeare's School at Stratford Enlarged by Addition of New Rooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Eng.—The first of a group of new buildings which are being added to fifteenth century Stratford-on-Avon Grammar School, where Shakespeare gained his early schooling, has just been opened here.

Accommodation for more than 100 additional pupils—about 400 boys in all—will eventually be provided in modern, but Old World style quarters, harmonizing with the Elizabethan houses in the same street.

Shakespeare describes the schoolboy in the "Seven Ages of Man" . . . with his satchel and shining morning face, "creeping like snail unwillingly to school."

But probably the famous English bard, in his youth, wasn't quite so unwilling, said Lady Flower, wife of Sir Archibald Flower, chairman of the trustees and guardians of Shakespeare's birthplace, in a speech declaring the new buildings open.

Calling the attention of his audience to the old school in the opposite corner of the quadrangle, Sir Archibald Flower said that it had been built of such splendid material that it was in as good condition today as when it was built.

The buildings which have just been opened consist of two blocks containing five classrooms and a physics laboratory, and have cost £11,000. The main buildings are to be grouped round a quadrangle, backing onto the ancient Guild Chapel and the beautiful half-timbered buildings of the old school. That will not be touched, and the new school has been so designed that it will not clash with the old.

Mr. A. C. Bunch, the Warwickshire County architect, who has been responsible for its design, has made no attempt to match the old buildings, but has paid great attention to the choice of materials, so that the new may harmonize with the old. One frontage is to be of stone, with gray handmade tiles for the roof, and the other of local-manufactured multicolored bricks. The new blocks which have already been built will accommodate 170 boys. The other 90 at present on the rolls will still be accommodated in the older buildings.

The history of Stratford Grammar School is bound up from the earliest time with that of the adjoining Guild Chapel, which was built about the middle of the thirteenth century. From rather fragmentary records it would seem that a school existed, probably in connection with the guild, early in the fifteenth century. In 1482 the Stratford Grammar School was formally constituted and endowed by Thomas Jolyffe, a priest of the guild.

In the reign of Henry VIII it was renamed "The King's New School of Stratford-on-Avon." The schoolmaster was to receive £20 a year, a sum which at that time was equal to rather more than four-fifths of the whole guild estate, and he was not debarred from making more than this, so long as his stipend did not exceed £40.

PORTERS GET WAGES CUT

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Pullman Company has decided to reduce the wages of sleeping car porters $5 a month, the equivalent of the last wage increase granted the porters in 1929. Officials of the Pullman Company said the $5 reduction was less than 10 per cent.

GOLD STANDARD PLAN EXAMINED BY WORLD BANK

Lima Conference's Policy Indicates Regret at Abandonment

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Feb. 10—Reëstablishment of the gold standard as the basis for Latin-American and world currency, which the financial conference of Latin-American issue banks held at Lima, Peru, last December strongly recommended, was examined by the governors of the Bank for International Settlements at their monthly meeting Monday.

The resolution presented to the World Bank states: "One of the most important problems of the day is to establish a currency of sufficiently stable value. Introduction of gold currency all the world over seems at present the best means of solving the problem, despite the well-known deficiencies of gold currency.

"The Lima conference welcomes all reasonable efforts of issue banks and the World Bank to establish coöperation with a view to reconstructing gold currency as a stable means of exchange."

The resolution is interpreted in World Bank circles as a striking expression of regret on the part of the Latin-American countries which abandoned the gold standard and determination to return to gold currency as soon as possible.

The governors also examined the situation resulting from depreciation of the yen. World Bank investments in Japan have lost 27 per cent of their value in recent weeks, the actual deficit amounting to about $500,000. The Japanese member of the board of governors was requested to explain the present financial position of his country.

It is understood that in the course of a dinner given to the governors by Mr. Leon Fraser of the United States, vice-chairman of the bank, it was agreed "in principle" to renew for one month the $100,000,000 credit granted to the Reichsbank which expires March 4. Upon request of M. Clement Moret of the Bank of France, Dr. Hans Luther promised to prepare a plan for repayment of this credit in long-term installments.

MT. ALLISON ALUMNI IN BOSTON TO MEET

Mt. Allison University alumni in Boston will hold their annual reunion and dinner Friday night at the Hotel Westminster. Speakers include Dr. George J. Trueman, president of the university, and Mr. J. Howard Alcorn of New Haven, president of the federated alumni.

Mt. Allison University, founded in 1854, is located at Sackville, N. B., and has 1000 students. It gives degrees in the arts, sciences, engineering, home economics and music. The Boston club has 350 members.

Supplies Rushed To Aid Livestock Of South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, S. D., Feb. 10—Farmers in 46 of South Dakota's 68 counties will be dependent upon feed loans or gifts to bring their livestock through the winter, as a result of the grasshopper plague and drought, according to a survey by Mr. Lyson G. Troth, state secretary of agriculture, and Red Cross officials.

Twelve carloads of feed have been received at Stickney from Iowa, the first answer to the State's appeal for help. Red Cross chapters in 19 counties have been authorized money grants by Mr. Albert Evans, director of relief in Nebraska and South Dakota. Hay, cottonseed cake and grain are being purchased to replace roughage now being fed, to prevent further lifestock losses.

It is hoped this emergency rationing will tide the farmers over until federal loans are available. Farm organizations have appealed to Congress to release the $12,000,000 unexpended balance of last year's drought relief appropriation between Nebraska and South Dakota farmers. It is expected that Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, can release $4,000,000 of this balance immediately, and he has asked for a detailed report of the amounts needed in loans before further action is taken.

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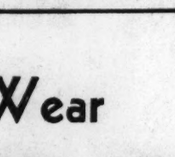

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MANY PROTESTS VOICED AGAINST GAMBLING BILL

Opponents of Horse Racing Measure Are Heard by Committee

A strong wave of protest against race-track gambling rolled in at the close of the hearing yesterday before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs on the bill to legalize parimutuel wagering at racing meets within the State.

Led by Dr. Robert Watson, secretary of the Lord's Day League, representatives of church and reform groups waged a vigorous attack upon what they termed the evils of gambling, legal or otherwise, at horse races. Outstanding among the speakers was Mr. Henry M. Pringle, law enforcement director of the International Reform Federation in Washington

Mr. Pringle contended that the revenue derived by the state treasuries where horse-race gambling is legal is usually below expectations, while little relief ever comes to the poor and needy who are named as beneficiaries when legislation favoring legalized gambling is being considered.

Mr. Pringle, who had difficulty in presenting his argument at the outset because of a sharp crossfire of questioning interruptions from certain of the committee, made it clear that he was not opposed to horse racing. He said he liked to see nothing better than a good horse race.

"On the other hand," he continued, "the holding of race meets running over several weeks as is the case in legalized gambling, has resulted in an insufferable nuisance to the communities affected."

An argument in favor of the "human race" and not a horse race was voiced by Mr. John L. Grandin, Boston merchant, who described himself as a citizen representing no organization. He contended that horse racing cannot be a success without gambling, but he did not believe that in order to make the sport a success the Legislature, "the trustees of the people," should countenance the change. Because gambling is carried on to some extent in violation of the laws, it is no reason why the practice should be legalized, the speaker argued.

Mr. John C. Dowling, a director of the New England Watch and Ward Society, declared, "You are not going to sell the people of Massachusetts for the traditional 30 pieces of silver. We've had an honorable record for 100 years. We don't need this money to support our aged poor. The people have responded nobly. We appeal to you not to help the sporting fraternity and the millionaires, but to protect the wives and children of working men."

Dr. Watson, who introduced speakers for the opposition, concluded the testimony of this group. "It is never right to do evil that good may come," he said, "and we all agree that gambling is an evil. No proof has been presented here today that this bill will do away with illegal gambling."

WESTERN AIR TRAFFIC UP

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10—Western Air Express, Inc., transported 408 passengers over Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain divisions in January, compared with 337 the previous month and 75 in January, 1931.

Girl Scout Troops To Meet in Lynn For Conference

Representatives of all the Girl Scout troops of Metropolitan Boston will hold their sixth annual conference next Saturday and Sunday in the New English High School at Lynn. More than 300 Scouts will assemble to discuss "Service" as a subject of vital interest in the home, the community, the nation, the world.

Community singing Saturday morning will be led by Miss Polly King of Melrose. Miss Barbara Cherry, chairman of the conference, will welcome guests and delegates. Miss Elizabeth Hodgson, vice-chairman, will give a short résumé of the aims of this conference. Other speakers will be Miss Ruth Salter of Arlington, Miss Ruth Newton of Malden, Miss Sally Kimball of Lexington, Miss Winifred Small of West Somerville and Miss Pearl Berger of Roxbury. During the afternoon, round table conference groups will discuss ways in which Scouts may serve.

The public has been invited to the general meeting Saturday evening. Miss Winifred Turner of Quincy will speak on "Juliette Low and her Personality." An appropriate play entitled "She Also Serves" will be presented by a group of Winchester Scouts.

The conference will close with a "Scout Own" service on Sunday from three to four o'clock. Miss Helen Potter, state director, will be the guest speaker.

Iceberg Patrol Ready for Duty

Though no icebergs were found in transatlantic steamship lanes last spring for the first time in years, the United States Government, which is charged with the maintenance of the annual ice patrol for safety of ships of all nations, will perform the service as usual this year. The steamer General Greene, oceanographic vessel of the United States Coast Guard, is practically ready for the first patrol duty, and is expected to leave Boston next Monday.

Two other coast guard vessels the Pontchartrain and the Tampa, have been ordered to sail March 15, to take over the actual patrol work, after the General Greene has located the advancing fringe of bergs. A fourth cutter, the Mojave, will stand by to relieve either of the patrol boats should occasion require.

Expense of maintaining the ice patrol is defrayed by 13 maritime nations under the convention signed in London, Jan. 2, 1914. Every day from April 1 to June 30, one of the patrol boats steams along the sea lanes of the North Atlantic, radiocating four times a day for the benefit of all ships at sea, the location of floating ice.

Los Angeles Abandons Cruise to Lake Placid

LAKEHURST, N. J., Feb. 10 (AP)—The Navy dirigible Los Angeles returned to the air station here at 8 a. m. today after an all night cruise over New York State and extending as far north as Albany.

It was the intention at the outset of the flight yesterday that the ship visit the scene of the Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid, N. Y., but weather conditions were found to be unfavorable.

Rise in Gasoline Tax Is Protested

Automobile interests presented a strong front against proposals to increase the gasoline tax to four cents at a legislative hearing, yesterday. Since car owners paid more than $30,000,000 into public coffers last year, opponents of the plan could see no need for further burdening the motorist, even though it is proposed to give two cents of the tax to towns and cities.

Mr. A. B. Casson, legislative agent of the City of Boston, representing Mayor James M. Curley, sponsor of the gasoline bill, declared that cities and towns confronted with heavy appropriations for roadway construction, must have financial relief. He said that highway appropriations by municipalities rose from $17,000,000 in 1913 to $40,000,000 in 1930.

Adverse committee reports on bills seeking to abolish the Board of Tax Appeals, to authorize women for jury duty, and to make Revere a part of Boston were accepted by the Senate.

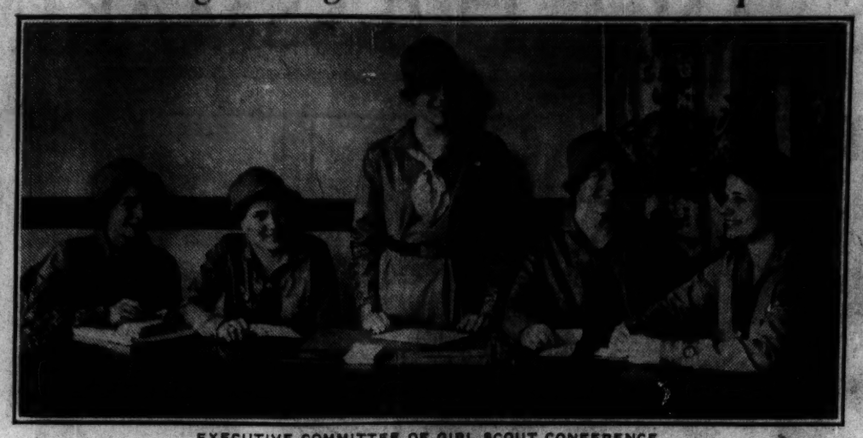
In the House, the five-day week bill was rejected. This measure would permit public employees to work only five days a week during the present economic apathy and thus provide need for more help. It was adversely reported by the Committee on Public Service.

Adverse committee reports were filed in the House on bills aiming to curtail the powers of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and to provide adequate old-age assistance to deserving citizens from the day that application is made to local authorities.

BRITISH TARIFF EXPLAINED

Details of the tariff imposed by Great Britain on imported goods, effective March 1, which has prompted American manufacturers and exporters to rush their goods to England in order to arrive before March 1, have just been sent to business men by Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

'Smiling Through' Is One of Their Precepts



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF GIRL SCOUT CONFERENCE

Left to Right—Virginia B. Besse of Winchester, Publicity Chairman; Winifred Turner of Quincy, Adviser; Barbara Cherry of Roslindale, Chairman; Elizabeth Hodgson of Wellesley, Vice-Chairman; Virginia Ewart of Newton, Chairman of Registration.

Boston Harbor Plans Indorsed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Improvement of Boston Harbor at a cost of $4,800,000 was recommended to Congress today by Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of army engineers.

The report said it was advisable to provide for keeping the main ship channel from President Roads to Commonwealth Pier No. 1 to 40 feet depth for a width of 600 feet with suitable widening at the bend in the channel and for dredging to afford an anchorage area 40 feet deep, 2000 feet wide, and 5500 feet long on the north side of President Roads. General Brown recommended $30,000 annually for maintenance.

The report, however, said the new project should be subject to the provision that the deepening of the main ship channel should not be undertaken until the Secretary of War was offered satisfactory assurance that local interests would provide suitable channels and berths.

Collectors May Send Mail to Get Mount Vernon Postmark on Feb. 22

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—With the purpose of coöperating with stamp collectors, the Post Office Department announces it has made it possible to secure a postmark of the Mount Vernon (Va.) Post Office on mail bearing stamps of the new Washington bicentennial series on Feb. 22. This is the day of the official opening of the national celebration of the 200th anniversary of the first President.

In authorizing the cancellation, the department is coöperating with the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, which has provided a special cachet depicting Wakefield, the birthplace of Washington, which will be placed on letters mailed at Mount Vernon on Feb. 22, in addition to the postmark.

Those who desire this special service may send a reasonable number of letters, properly stamped and addressed, under cover, to the Postmaster at Mount Vernon, Va., well in advance of the date in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for the special cachet prior to postmarking and mailing on Feb. 22.

No special postage stamp will be issued on this date, as the bicentennial stamps placed on sale on Jan. 1 are considered appropriate for use on this mail. Provision will be made for placing a collection box outside the entrance gate at Mount Vernon for the convenience of collectors who desire to deposit their mail personally.

The attention of the department has been called to requests of collectors for Wakefield (Va.) cancellations on Feb. 22. George Washington was born at Wakefield, West Moreland County, Virginia, where there is now no post office by that name. The Wakefield (Va.) post office listed in the United States official postal guide is in Suffolk County, Virginia.

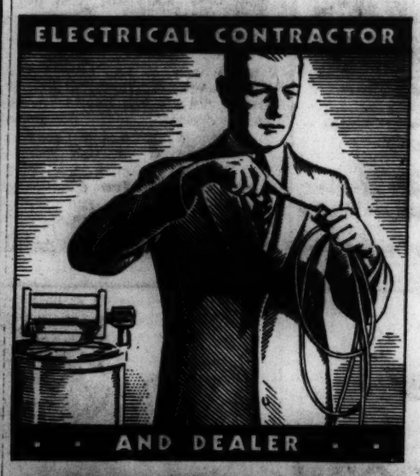
WHAT STORY DO your hands tell?

Turn up your palms a minute. Look at them . . . There's a story written in your hands, the story of how you live, of what you do, of how you work.

Are your hands soft and smooth as a woman's hands are meant to be—or, are they hard, rough and discolored as they do not need to be? Much of the work around the home, your hands perform, can be done far better, far more easily, far more swiftly—by electricity.

Electricity will wash for you, iron for you, cook for you, clean for you, heat water, and preserve your food just as readily as it lights your rooms.

A little planning . . . . on your part . . . will make your home ALL ELECTRIC. *Wouldn't it be a good idea to start such a program* now?



WHAT IS AN ALL ELECTRIC HOME?

An ALL ELECTRIC home is one equipped with electric range, water heater, refrigerator, washer, ironer, vacuum cleaner and such small appliances as the electric toaster, percolator, waffle iron, sandwich toaster, egg cooker, curling iron, hand iron, and heating pad.

One by one, you can acquire these appliances. Why not start today to make your home a modern ALL ELECTRIC home?

KNOW YOUR ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR AND DEALER

Your own local electrical dealer is "electrical headquarters" for your neighborhood. He carries a complete stock of *standard* electrical merchandise and offers you a good variety at *standard* prices. If he does wiring, his work will be thorough and modern, done by skilled, licensed electricians.

YOU'LL FIND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN YOUR HARDWARE STORE

One of the old reliable American institutions is the local hardware store. People depend upon it for everything from thumb tacks to lawn mowers.

It is more than likely, too, that your local hardware store carries electrical equipment, such as washers, vacuum cleaners, and refrigerators.

When you're in the market next for something electrical . . . don't forget your good friend—the hardware dealer.

THE BOSTON Edison COMPANY

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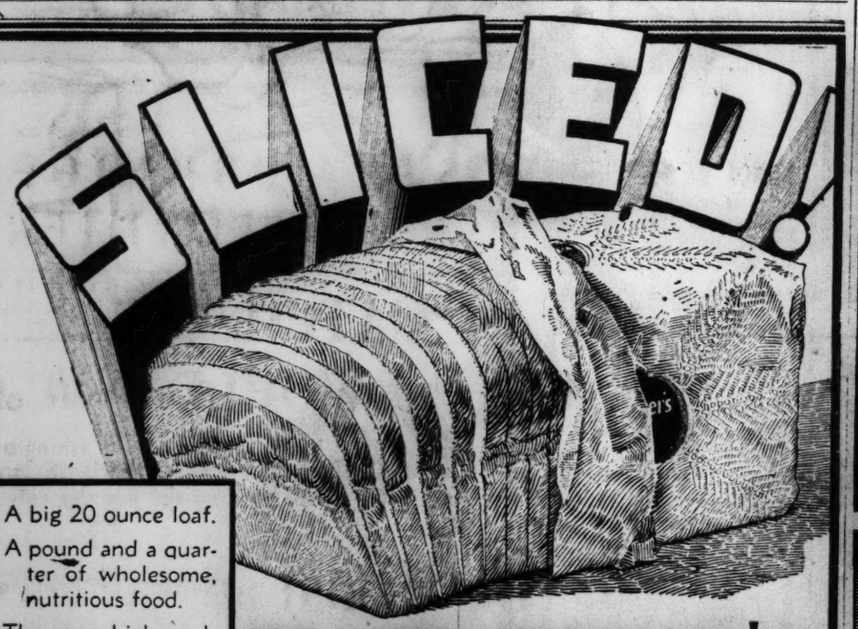

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A pound and a quarter of wholesome, nutritious food.

The same high quality bread now SLICED for your convenience.

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You'll enjoy the convenience of Grandmother's SLICED bread. The uniform, clean cut slices are ideal for table, for toast or for sandwiches. Children can serve themselves without danger from sharp bread knives. Grandmother's contains only the finest ingredients. It is carefully baked by expert bakers in our own modern bakeries. It comes to you fresh every day, wrapped in moisture proof, heavy waxed paper that keeps every slice as fresh as an uncut loaf. Try it tomorrow—you'll enjoy every slice.

Same price — weight and quality

If you prefer the regular, unsliced loaf, it also, is at your nearby A&P Store, fresh daily

A&P FOOD STORES

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

Spring Millinery

By ELENE FOSTER

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

LONG before the dressmakers show their new spring frocks, the milliners have created and sold to overseas buyers their models for the Easter hat. Though, at first thought, this may seem a bit like "putting the cart before the horse," it is easily comprehensible, for in our uncertain climate, the straw hat is usually the harbinger of the spring wardrobe, even though it needs must be worn with the heavy winter coat.

These first models, as a rule, establish the trend of the summer millinery. There are sometimes exceptions to this rule, such as the launching, last year, of the Empress Eugénie hat which appeared "like a bolt from the blue" after the style of the summer hat seemed definitely set. I have the word of several of the leading Parisian milliners that history will not repeat itself in the coming season and that the lines of the hats which they have just designed will be followed throughout the season. So we may order our "Easter bonnets" without the slightest fear that they will become démodée in a few short weeks.

As is always the case in the spring, there are any number of new straws on the market, but coarse or fine, shiny or dull, they all have one characteristic in common—they are supple and soft and comfortable. They must be supple in order to be adjusted at the proper angle to be becoming to each individual face, for becomingness is the chief glory of the new spring chapeaux.

Supple Straws

The fine, old-fashioned straw braid has been revived and there is another, finer still, and so supple that it can be seamed like jersey to form the crown, which is called "crystal straw." There are also fine straws with a pebbly surface, some dull and some shiny, which have gained favor. A new straw in a basket weave, which has the appearance and the "feel" of woven strips of cloth, is being used by Maria Guy for her new berets, while Mme. Agnes is using for the same type of hat, a hand-knitted straw.

Coarse, very shiny straws are very popular and there is one in iridescent white, appropriately named "nacre" (mother-of-pearl) which Mme. Suzanne Talbot is using with great success. The smoother straws of the Panama family—baku, bangkok, and the rest—which reigned supreme for several seasons are never seen even in the sports models of the present season.

Fine woolen materials, principally the new Rodier jerseys, are used for berets for both street and sports wear. Maria Guy uses them also for sports hats with a brim, keeping them in shape by rows of fine stitching. Agnes uses printed crêpe marocain in tiny checked designs for many of her new berets. The new, soft tussore is also extensively used for sports hats, and Camille Roger is showing attractive sports hats with narrow brims which are made of men's silk shirting in dainty plaided designs. Mme. Le Monnier is making berets of heavy, woolen lace in soft pastel colors.

All the new hats, with perhaps a single exception, are worn tilted low on the right side of the head, although in the majority of the houses, less of the hair is exposed than with the winter hats. The one exception to this general rule is the new straw sailor which Suzanne Talbot has successfully launched. This is of soft, coarse straw and is worn low on the forehead, tip-tilted just a wee bit. This, by the by, will in all probability, prove the outstanding novelty of the spring millinery. Unlike the stiff, old-fashioned sailor, it does not cut the forehead, for it is as soft as velvet. It goes without saying, that these new spring models must be fitted carefully to each individual head. As a matter of fact, the Parisian milliner usually requires two fittings for a hat.

Quills and Flowers

Very little trimming is used on the new hats. Quills, large and small, continue the favorite garniture. Flowers are used but in extreme moderation, a single rose or a little cluster of small blossoms is used by Agnes, and Camille Roger and Mme. Le Monnier places a flat cluster of velvet roses or straw dogwood blossoms on the bandeau at the side of the tiptilted straw hat. A lovely hat by Camille Roger is of fine old-fashioned straw in ecru with a little cluster of pink moss-rosebuds in the hollow at one side of the brim.

Grosgrain ribbon is used for the band around the crown and for other simple trimming. Mme. Agnes uses ciré satin for several models and Camille Roger has a hat made by hand of plaited rows of ciré ribbon alternating with bands of fine straw.

The beret (a name which has come to mean almost any brimless hat) continues to be the popular form for general street wear. Berets of jersey are worn with both sports and street costumes. Maria Guy, who might be called the "mother of the beret," is showing a most attractive beige model made of two different weaves of Rodier jersey, one plain and the other in a coarse open-work cleverly combined in a softly draped crown which falls flat at one side and has a little outstanding peak on the other. Another smart beret by this same designer is of narrow navy blue and white-striped jersey with a band of narrow grosgrain ribbon across the crown, ending in a little bow at the side. Maria Guy has also made several models in her new basket weave straw in red, black and white plaid. One which is especially smart has two long slender quills, one red and the other black, across the crown, falling below the hat at the right side.

New Berets

Mme. Agnes has designed a new form of beret which is somewhat on the order of a smaller "dunce's cap," with the point or peak standing up at the back. This she trims with a cluster of tiny flowers or cherries or a bow of the same material as the hat, placed at the back and extending to the top of the peak. Several of these are of checked crêpe marocain with a stiff bow of the same material.

Suzanne Talbot makes little, "pill-boxlike" berets—a round crown of straw or flat folds of jersey or tussore with a narrow band of braided felt in two or three colors on the edge and a quill of feather or felt set jauntily at the side. One which is especially striking has a straw crown of butter-yellow, a braided band of black, white and yellow felt and a narrow quill of black felt at the side.

Straw berets are shown by all the houses, quite simple, with very little trimming, but carefully made and perfect in fit. Thus far no really large hats have been shown, these undoubtedly are being reserved for the summer, but everywhere there are hats with moderate brims. The favorite shape of these is what is called "Louis XVI." The brim of this turns flat up at the back, giving a "scoopy" effect at the front. Suzanne Talbot has one of these in a

Beret of Fine, Pale-Green Straw With Green Almond Blossoms at the Back. From Camille Roger.

dark maize-colored fine straw, with a flat bow of narrow, brown, grosgrain ribbon on the back, and a band of the same ribbon around the low, round crown with a narrow band of dark, carved amber at the front. One of the greatest successes of Mme. Talbot's spring collection is a modern adaptation of the old-fashioned tricorne. Mme. Talbot has used the tricorne before, but in a diminutive size. The present model is in "natural" size, the sort of hat that is still worn by French huntswomen. The model is of coarse, shiny black straw, tiptilted by means of a narrow straw bandeau at the side and with a "sprawling" bow of narrow, black grosgrain ribbon on the crown.

Nearly every one of the millinery houses is showing hats of shiny black

Hat of Deep, Maize-Colored Straw With Band of Narrow, Brown, Grosgrain Ribbon. From Camille Roger.

straw with a narrow brim, which are designed to be worn with the tailored suit. Maria Guy has one which has a turned-up brim, cut in points at the edge with a long quill, half black and half yellow thrust through the "down" side and reaching almost to the shoulder. Suzanne Talbot has one with a tiny, straight brim, whose only ornament is a little gilded quill, which stands up in the middle of the front. Mme. Agnes has one with a brim that turns up at the side with a series of loops of red ciré ribbon, extending from the center of the crown to the edge of the turned-down side of the brim. Maria Guy uses red, black and white plaid ribbon to face the narrow brim of a hat of fine black straw, placing a bow of the ribbon at just the right angle at the side.

Hats of Fine, Geranium-Red Straw With Brim Faced With Black Straw and a Cluster of Tiny Red Flowers With Black Centers. From Camille Roger.

The Dominant Style Notes Portrayed in This Illustration Are the Quills on the Hats, the High Necklines, Scarf and Cape Effects, Two-Toned Combinations and Tricky Seam Treatments.

Smart Clothes at Luncheon

By ALIDA VREELAND

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WOMEN lunching at New York's more fashionable restaurants unconsciously offer the interested observer the most genuine "promenade des toilettes." Here in their correct environment, the trotteur suit, the coat and the daytime frock with hat, gloves, bags and shoes to match are seen in active service Other individual details, too, such as the arrangement of the coiffure, the choice of beads or other jewelry or handkerchiefs and stockings add much to the attractiveness of a costume. Thus made salient by the personality of its wearer, an ensemble acquires an appeal that its inanimate sister of the shop window lacks.

At the Colony Restaurant a short time ago a number of women appeared in models particularly adapted, not only to mild winter days, but equally suitable to early spring or midsouthern resort wear.

Hats fairly bristled with quills and crisp short feathers, as the accompanying illustration shows. From both sides, front and back quills in all colors darted at every angle. But the effect was always smart, due to careful consideration of the contour of the hat. Nothing can be more ridiculous in a hat than a quill poised in a haphazard manner.

The Language of Quills

The deft, sure touch of the designer is shown in the hat on the left seated figure. It is of black satin with a red, daring and assertive-looking quill thrust through the crown. A semistiff brim is subtly shaped to give the face a soft line, becoming very narrow and turning up in the back. Rows of stitching heighten the tailored effect.

On the standing central figure a small feather in a brownish purple called "prunelle" is placed at the back, where the brim again turns up on a hat of felt in the same color. Dipping low on the right it develops an upward rakish flare on the left. Stitched felt overlaps relieve the plain crown.

The quill on the third hat jauntily calls attention to the left side of an equally jaunty tam composed of successive rows of felt sewn together. With it is worn a two-piece woolen dress of unusual chic, employing two woolen fabrics in dark brown and a knitted mixture of beige, tan and dark brown. This lighter material composes the amusing outside jacket with short cape sleeves and scarf collar revealing the brown sleeves of the dress with the cleverly suggested melon-shaped cuffs. The skirt and lower portion of the jacket are brown also.

Scarf collars, attached and unattached, continue their strong vogue, various interpretations of them being noted during this luncheon assemblage. In prunelle wool of a rough weave, to match the hat in the center, is a stunning scarf-collared coat and dress ensemble. A pale green basket-weave lines the coat and forms one side of the scarf with triangular end of the dark cloth. The belt is prunelle leather harmonizing with a bag and shoes of the same tone. In the dress pale green forms the blouse with the skirt joining at the normal line in the back and at a higher line in front. A group of plaits are inserted like a panel in front.

Diversity Harmonized

Another dress showing the preference for the two-tone frock is worn on the right. In this, dark-toned chartreuse and black jersey are combined, the blouse material descending to a deep V in front where a diverging seam treatment contrives a slightly flared skirt. A row of small black buttons forms the closing for a demure little rolled collar, an important style point.

A somewhat similar collar is shown on the afternoon frock of satin on the seated figure. This collar ends in a quaint little bow on the side of the neck. White satin with embroidered black motifs combined with the black gives the impression of an under- and over-blouse, the white appearing in the puffed undersleeve.

At the table in the rear are worn a hat and scarf set in green-and-black plaid. The hat follows the line of the Scotch Highlander's headgear and is bound in black with a short curled quill on the right side. On the other figure a bright red woolen frock uses lacings of the same fabric to tie the sleeves and close the front of the blouse.

Many of the silks and cottons have a rough, woolly appearance. Basket weaves, rough crêpy constructions, coarse lacy weaves, Romain flannel (a sheer wool crêpe) are some of the outstanding novelties this season.

Cotton for Crispness

PERHAPS it is because winter has been so consistently an all-wool season that approaching spring brings to mind the engaging qualities of cotton. Cotton for perky, crisp house dresses, in gay floral designs; cotton for smart sports frocks, easily tubbed and so reasonably priced that one can have many more of these than of the usual silk dresses; cotton for soft little Sunday afternoon and summer evening frocks, sprinkled with tiny rosebuds, dots, or eyelet embroidery, and cotton for dainty negligées, lounging pajamas and lingerie.

Women who have used cotton for all these purposes since its advent into the fashion circle are enthusiastic over its many practical and attractive features. To be sure cotton garments need careful laundering to appear their most charming, but the labor is more than compensated for by the flowery tints and crisp, dainty coolness of cotton garments.

Many pretty dance sets for warm weather are made of voile and trimmed with ruffles of fine lace or net. One recently seen looked like a child's set, so diminutive were the bloomers cut in the style of a child's pantie, with gathered bloomer leg and ruffle of lace trimming. Another set, purely for sports, was of pink-and-white stripes, and both brassiere and shorts were tailored and without trimming.

Some of the prettiest gowns and chemises are made of daintily flowered voile or printed batiste, finished with edges bound in the color predominant in the flower design. Thus a fitted chemise with yellow rosebuds scattered over a pale blue background would be bound in pale yellow silk. Polka dots are another amusing pattern and it, also, is used for dainty chemises, gowns and pajamas. One pajama suit utilized this pattern uniquely, the blouse featuring white dots on a green background and the trousers green dots on a white ground.

Fashion Nuggets

Light-weight woolens continue to grow in favor. The weaves, colorings, and styles are so chic that they walked in where a silk would fear to tread. The colors are as delicate as evening shades. Salmon, pink, azure-blue, and pistache-green are among the shades.

Fabric bags in rough, loose weave will be in demand to carry with the woolen frock or suit. Cotton mesh bags are suitable for the wash frock and novelty crêpes and twills for the silk ensemble.

The Sea Is Warm in the South

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SMART bathing suit is an important item in the southbound traveler's wardrobe. Such suits are marked this season with individuality. Although one-piece tailored models are excellent for expert swimmers, suits with dressmaker details are preferred by women who swim only a little. On these suits, tucks, eyelet embroidery, apron tie, appliqué work and ribbed banding are used for trimming details; the banding is utilized as well to give the fitted waistline so fashionable in all phases of the wardrobe. Bathing suits have similar lines to frocks; the waistline is high and fitted, the skirt flaring. Two-piece suits are smart when the lower part is flared. This rule applies only to the dressmaker type of suits, however, and not to the athletic models. The back may be of a convertible type which can be worn high or low.

The vogue for light tops and dark lower trunks or skirts was shown to advantage in one model recently displayed. The suit was a tailored two-piece swim suit in zephyr with the white top joined to the dark skirt in deep V's in the front and back. The neckline and armholes were effectively trimmed with crocheted edging in dark blue wool.

Trimming Details

Colored wool formed the smart trimming on another two-piece suit which also boasted a saucy pleated flaring skirt. The suit was black with turquoise and white bands so fashioned that a clever bib effect was produced for the top.

An original trimming detail stamped another suit with a distinctive touch. It was dark blue, enlivened considerably by diagonals of white which cut sharply across the upper part of the suit and again across the upper part of the detachable skirt. On this striking white background dark blue lacing was used to add an additional smart note.

Many other attractive bathing suits are being shown, but the fact most apparent about the different models is that each one seems to be designed for a distinct type of girl. There is the nautical suit for the sea lover, appliqués of brushes and palettes for the artistic girl, and even a suit with plaid shorts in soft wool challis for the Scotch girl. For the woman who likes feminine clothes, even in bathing suits, there is a deep blue suit trimmed with perky bows. This is specially attractive, for appliqué bands of white cross in front and tie at the sides in pretty bows.

Completing the Theme

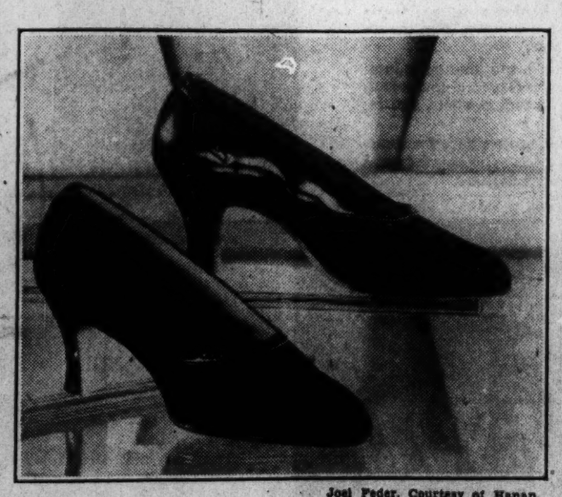
Fully as fascinating as suits are bathing accessories. One of the smartest and most comfortable fashions is the tailored beach robe in terry cloth with matching beach bag, roomy enough to carry everything necessary for beach comfort. The coat and bag ensembles are procurable in pastels as well as white, dark blue and scarlet, the three favorite bathing suit colors. Another fashion is the two-piece suit and matching three-quarter-length coat of wool and rayon. Its originality lies in the fact that the design knitted in the front of the suit is repeated on the back of the coat.

Turbans are one of the newest styles for bathing caps. One model is developed in two colors and is a perfect copy of Agnes's smart turban designed for street wear.

Although high-heeled beach clogs in bright colors are fashionable, bathing shoes fashioned after a tennis shoe worn by a famous sportswoman are considered very smart, new, and best of all, comfortable.

The beach bag is an important accessory, and the stores, aware of this fact, are displaying many bags which combine utilitarian qualities with attractiveness. While moiré bags lined with rubber, bags of terry cloth and also bags of hand-blocked linen are splendid for the purpose, the newest bag is a sausage roll, copied after an English model for odds and ends. Brilliant Roman stripes and a swift zipper fastening make the appeal of this carryall difficult to resist.

Puff sleeves remain as popular as ever, specially the short puff as used on the dinner frock. A new version of the puff is the one ending just below the elbow, which appears on the bridge frock, an Irish crochet cuff and ascot tie of this lace being the only trim.



Joel Feder, Courtesy of Hanan.

AN UNUSUAL PUMP

This Shoe Is Interestingly Styled.

An important fashion point is the contrast in texture between the suède and the patent leather trim on the inside of the model, extending into a decorative strip across the toe. The design shows how a new feature may give distinction to a familiar shape.

Burgeoning of Blouses

With spring just around the corner and a smart new suit already planned, it is not too soon to notice what the newest spring blouses are like. Many bright and pastel colors are seen in silk and cotton. Delectable shades of apple-green, marigold, shell-pink, peach and blue models are fashionable and effectively change the aspect of a suit as each harmonious color is worn. White and soft cream, also, hold their place secure in fashion's favor.

Crisp linen with touches of fine lace or handwork makes two smart white blouses. One of these has youthfully puffed sleeves and a cascading ruffle edged with fine lace Fine lawn, embroidered batiste, perky white taffeta, cream and white satin are other materials which are attractive when fashioned into smart white blouses.

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THE HOME FORUM

In a Glowworm Grotto

THE traveler in far lands, if his eye be keen, his ear alert, and his thought receptive, finds many strange things, witnesses many unusual phenomena, beholds many impressive spectacles, about which he hears many interesting stories. But the more extensive his travels, the less inclined he is to accept what the local enthusiast tells him, with emphasis and usually with grave face, is the greatest thing of its kind in all the world. In a sense and in spite of himself, the experienced traveler becomes a skeptic — he becomes a bear, as it were, on this greatest-thing-in-the-world market. But his skepticism must not lead him into error: he must not become wholly negative. For there are wondrous things to be seen; and now and then he encounters something that is really new and strange, even marvelous, because unique, and that is, perhaps, the greatest thing of its kind in all the world. Far be it from my desire to curb the enthusiasm of the local booster. He is an enthusiast, in a sense a patriot, and is therefore worthy of a hearing. While the traveler should be warned against too great credulity, on the other hand, to become blasé might be to miss something really worth while.

We had heard much about the scenic wonders of New Zealand, its rugged mountains, volcanic in origin and picturesque in outline, snow-clad and quartered by imposing glaciers; its fascinating "bush," with its jungles of tree ferns interspersed with vegetation of many varieties, with clinging vines, and studded with giant rimus and kauris, whose huge gray boles like carved pillars seem to hold up the very dome of heaven; its Maori pas, with all their picturesque accompaniments, a rapidly passing phase of primitive life. All these we had witnessed, appreciated and applauded, for they are part and parcel of a country at once unique and especially charming to the lover of nature.

New Zealand excels in the diversity and grandeur of its scenery. But, strange to say, it remained for one of earth's lowliest creatures to stir our deepest admiration and wonderment. A humble worm caused us, mentally if not audibly, to shout, to exclaim: "Marvelous! Wonderful!"—"Wholly unique!" This creature was not an ordinary worm, living in a cell in the ground, a sort of sublimated worm, to be sure. But a worm, nevertheless, in length perhaps an inch and a half—slender, whitish in color—and living in its own transparent house, built by itself of a mucilaginous substance—its own secretion, a domicile into which it can retreat at will.

So much for the worm. Now for the setting. Midway the western coast of the North Island of New Zealand, and a few miles inland, rises a small mountain beneath which runs a river, not large, but a quiet, pensive stream, which furnishes the proper hiding place and subsistence for numerous large trout.

Nearly forty years ago, an adventurous explorer discovered it and, having learned from the Maoris something of their legends regarding it, decided to follow its course through the mountain. Being a civil engineer, he satisfied himself by careful calculations that there were no falls within, as the outlet was at practically the same altitude as at the point where the stream disappeared into the mountain. So he set out on his raft and found a most unusual situation—a cave illumined by glowworms.

It was after dinner on a rainy night in mid-December that we visited this wonder-cave at Waitomo. Entering through a small door, we were conducted by a competent guide through winding passages, in and out of numerous chambers of crystallized limestone—one only especially impressive for its glistening walls and lofty dome.

Before embarking upon the river, we were taken to a branch cave where we could examine these little creatures at close range. Clinging to the rocky roof of the grotto, they let down numerous filaments—silvery threads upon which appear little nodules, like pearls on a string. These filaments, in length from two to ten inches, shine like silver, as the guide turns on the searchlight. Each worm lets down a score or more, and they serve a very useful purpose. They catch the needed food supply. These silvery threads are to the worm what the web is to the spider. A hapless mosquito, fly, or other insect, touching one of these in the dark, is caught by the sticky mucilage and the waiting worm above, feeling the struggle, pulls up the silver thread and takes possession of its victim. Simple enough, yet very effective! We watched the process for some time and left with the intensified conviction that nature affords many wondrous methods of furnishing her creatures with proper sustenance.

With this preparation, we were then taken to the pièce de résistance—the wonder-cave and its unique illumination. Imagine a river winding its way beneath a small mountain! Upon this we embarked in a boat of safe proportions, to be pulled along by means of invisible wires to which the guide clings—under a dome like the vault of heaven—pricked with myriads of tiny, bluish lights, so thickly set, that one involuntarily exclaims: "A veritable Milky Way." The effect is quite indescribable. As noise or light causes these dainty creatures to close the shades of their tiny lanterns, we were told to maintain strict silence. So we sat in breathless wonderment. Through one passage after another we floated—entranced by the strangeness of the spectacle. The effect was nothing less than awe-inspiring. The tense stillness, the utter darkness—except for the glow of the countless lanterns—the slowly moving craft, the occasional whispered warning of the guide, "low bridge," as we passed some pendant stalactite reaching well down to the surface of the river—all conspired to make an impression indelibly etched upon the memory by the acid of subdued emotions. As the head was bowed in response to the guide's warning, the whole starlit dome lay reflected in the smooth surface of the dark waters.

Natural scientists are still greatly puzzled over the phenomena of cold light. The luminosity of this glowworm is not, apparently, of phosphoric origin, as is that of the familiar firefly which, on sultry summer nights, sprinkles the meadows of New England with flashes of golden light.

The insect of which the glowworm is the larva is found only in New Zealand. It is classified as a new genus, Aracknocampa, which indicates the spiderlike character of its larva. Its cycle of life from the egg through the larva stage, that is, as a glowworm, is about forty days, but the process is continuous throughout the year—so that at all seasons the spectacle is to be viewed.

Our adventure completed, we passed out into the night of pouring rain, deeply pondering the strange phenomenon. Other caves in the neighborhood possess attractions in curiously molded shapes, representing the forms of various animals. These can be duplicated and greatly excelled in many parts of the world; but, so far as is known, Aracknocampa confines its luminosity to this one cave. Here the local enthusiast is quite justified in his claim that it is the most wonderful exhibition of its kind in all the world.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month .. 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of domestic and foreign remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:
14 pages 2c 24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c 32 pages 5c
Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
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To England by Way of Suez

Palms and ferns and cloudless skies;
Buddhist temples, butterflies;
Orchids, mauve and red and gold;
Sunsets, gorgeous to behold;
Soft and clear, the temple bell
Tinkles to complete the spell
Of February loveliness
In Java; yet I must confess
A longing that once more I may
See England on an April day,
When Spring, descending from the hills,
Walks knee-deep in daffodils;
Young lambs bleat and pigeons pair;
Violets perfume the air;
Cowslips start up one by one;
Wallflowers gather in the sun;
Sweetbrier's fragrant leaf uncurls;
Cobwebs string the hedge with pearls;
Larks are music on the wing;
Thrushes to the morning sing;
Sunshine alternates with showers,
And blackbirds charm the evening hours.
But why continue in this strain?
Words alone are words in vain.
It is enough for me to know
A Cotswold lane where violets grow,
And count the East well lost to gain
An English primrose drenched in April rain.

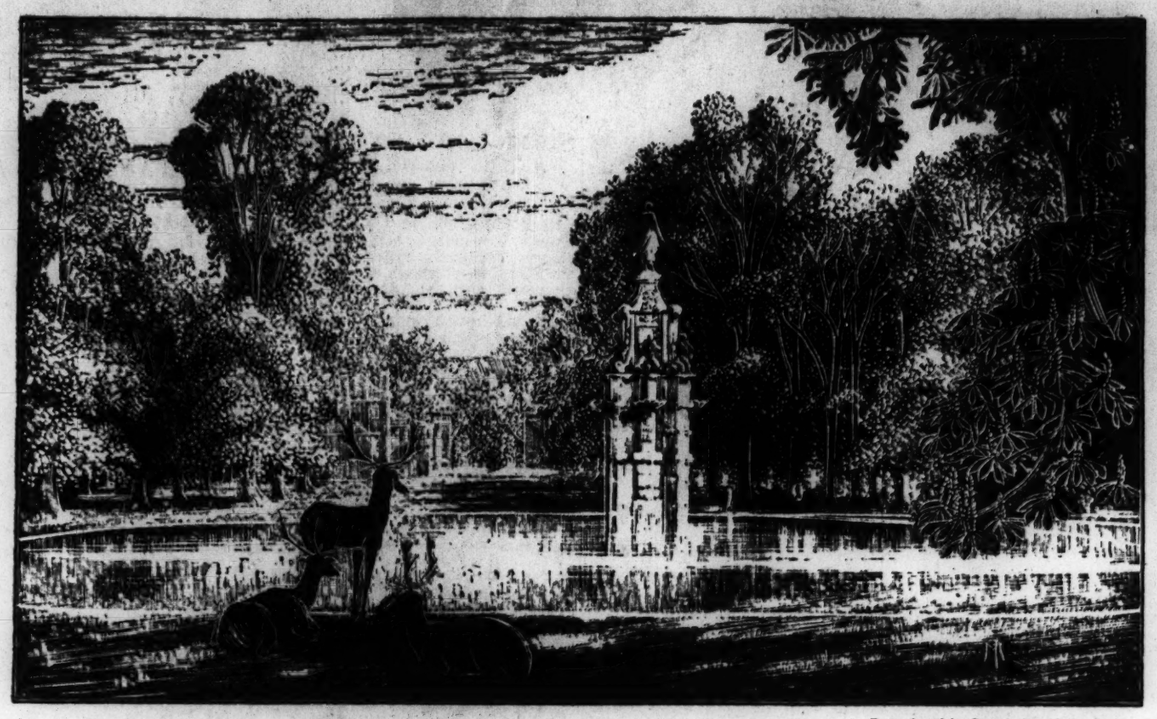
DONALD BAIN.

The Greatness of Tintoret

If Titian is the supreme Venetian painter, Tintoret is the supreme thinker; a man of inexhaustible fertility, who, like Shakespeare, took any theme, old or new, transmuted its base metal into gold, and sent it forth imperishably original. With Tintoret, as with Shakespeare, the story to be told was of more consequence than its form; and as his genius teemed with ideas, he sometimes tried to express those for which painting is not the best medium.

He worked with such terrible swiftness that his contemporaries nicknamed him "The Thunderbolt," and charged him with carelessness; for to them he seemed bent on astonishing, whereas he was really striving to release the swarming creatures of his imagination. Coming in the afternoon of Italian painting, when the treatment of religious subjects had been reduced to formulas, he neither followed the conventional patterns, nor copied himself. The theme that inspired him brought his own design. Having the true artist's insatiable desire to test his art in all its possibilities, he experimented in many styles; we find him making a daring study, now in perspective, now in shadows, now in reflected lights; or, as a sort of haughty rejoinder to his critics, he dashes off a picture which they mistake for Titian's or Paul's, with whose superiority they had taunted him.

To judge Tintoret fairly, we must often determine whether his ruling motive in a given work deals with the form or the substance. In his masterpieces, the two blend. He was a painter with a message, but like Shakespeare he leaves the beholder to deduce the message for himself. He had swept up and down through all human experience, from despair to perfect joy. . . . There is no other genius whom Tintoret so closely resembles as Shakespeare; but Shakespeare lived in the formative stage of the English drama, when all was plastic, while Tintoret found painting already chilled and tempered by traditions, in spite of which he filled his canvases with conceptions utterly original. An unfailing imagination and a power to vitalize even the slightest of his creations, set him in a class by himself among painters.—From "A Short History of Venice," by WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.



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Bushey Park: From a Wood Engraving by Marjorie Firth

Grass

Grass is so friendly a thing:
It lends itself so joyously to covering the earth,
Not caring at all how much it is trodden on;
And is there any miracle more wondrous than its coming
In April?
Look out some morning at the threadbare brown fabric of the dooryard
And see, just piercing through, the tiny green needles that presently will be stitching and stitching,
Until their deft embroidery makes a great carpet for the lawn,
And the armies of grass will shoulder their needles and march away to conquer field and hill.

DOLORES CAIRNS.

Herbs and Rue

Of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries there is an abundant literary record, and, in a way, a pictorial record as well. From these one can make a very good deduction of what the garden of that day was like; still restrained, but yet something more than rudimentary. From now on French gardens were divided specifically into the potager and verger.

The potager was virtually a vegetable garden within the walls which surrounded the seigneurial dwelling, and was of necessity of very limited extent, chiefly laid out in tiny carreaux, or beds, bordered by tiles or bricks, much as a small city garden is arranged today. Here were cultivated the commonest vegetables, a few flowers and a liberal assortment of herbs, such as rue, mint, parsley, sage, lavender, etc.

The verger, or viridarium, was practically a fruit garden, as it is today, with perhaps a generous sprinkling of flowers and aromatic plants. The verger was always outside the walls, but not far from the entrance or the drawbridge crossing the moat and leading to the château.

It was to the verger, or orchard, curiously enough, that in times of peace the seigneur and his family retired after luncheon for diversion or repose.

"D illocques vieng en cest vergier
Eascuns jour pour s'esbanoier."

Thus ran a couplet of the "Roman de Thebes"; and of the hundred or more tales of chivalry in verse, which are recognized as classic, nearly all make mention of the verger.

It was here that young men and maidens came in springtime for the fête of flowers, when they wove chaplets and garlands, for the moyen âge had preserved the antique custom of the coiffure of flowers, that is to say hats of natural flowers, as we might call them today. . . .

The rose was queen among all these flowers and then came the lily and the carnation, chiefly in their simple, savage state, not the highly cultivated product of today. From the ballads and the love songs, one gathers that there were also violets, eglantine, daisies, pansies, forget-me-nots, and the marguerite, or consoude, was one of the most loved of all.

The carnation, or œillet, was called armerie; and pansy was particularly in favour with the ladies, who embroidered it on their handkerchiefs and their girdles. Still other flowers found a place in this early horticultural catalogue, the marigold, gladiolus, stocks, lily-of-the-valley and buttercups.

Frequently the verger was surrounded by a protecting wall, of more or less architectural pretense, with towers and accessories conforming to the style of the period, and decorative and utilitarian fountains, benches and seats were also common accessories. — FRANCIS MILTOUN, in "Royal Places and Parks of France."

A SENSE of peace seems inseparably connected with Bushey Park. On looking back over its historical record, one finds little change in this respect all down the centuries. There is no definite mention of the Park, as such, in Saxon or Norman times; but, from the nature of the land and its position, it is believed to have formed part of the adjacent Hounslow Heath, which has always been common land.

When Cardinal Wolsey built Hampton Court Palace, a large adjoining tract of open heath was inclosed to form a game preserve and hunting ground. Possibly the inclosure was at that time known as the bushey park, on account of its being covered with low hawthorn bushes and scrub oaks, in contrast with the home park which included formal gardens and fountains. When, however, Henry VIII attempted to wall in this inclosed land, and to subdivide part of it into paddocks so as to keep it solely as a Royal Chase, the inhabitants of the neighboring villages demurred at the curtailing of their rights of free access. No sooner, therefore, had Edward VI come to the throne than the Park was once more recognized as common property, though with protection for the game.

William III it was who planned and planted the mile-long avenues of white flowering chestnut trees, backed by four rows of limes; and where the avenues intersected he placed the great circular basin, with its gilded statue of Diana in the center.

At all times of the year deer, cows and sheep roam at will, and groups of people wander about picnicking, studying, fishing—according to their individual tastes. The sole restriction imposed is respect for each other's rights.

Bushey Park is very beautiful in the spring, when the hawthorn is in flower; and in summer, when the lime blossoms scent the air; but the most popular time of all is when the chestnuts are in full bloom. Chestnut Sunday has become an institution, the date of which is announced long beforehand in most of the metropolitan newspapers. All day long streams of people journey to the Park, and pass slowly along the main avenue, admiring the creamy spire-shaped flowers which cluster in the deep green of the leaves.

Acquiring a Nickname

I walked boldly up to the door. "Could you tell us of a place where we might have dinner?" I asked of the voice from within. I wanted to see the inside of the house.

"Come right in, and I'll call Sister Emily; she does dressmakin' and I take the boarders. Dressmakin's hard work," she rambled on as she drew up the blinds and opened a window. "Now boarders comes nat'rel to me—it runs in our family. Some of us has always kept a tavern here in Westbrook. But the old tavern is now the Congregational parsonage.—Emily! Drop your sewin' and come down!" . . .

Our landlady was wound up. Nothing could stop her till she ran down. We sat on the hair-cloth sofa quite helpless, but I was happy, for I had found some Yankees.

We had intended going on to Saybrook, but I was becoming enamoured of my Yankee "girls" and decided I would like to spend the night, if they would have me. So I boldly announced: "I'm going to stay here."

"Why, that's just what Peter Parley said!" exclaimed my landlady in delighted surprise, stopping again on her way to the kitchen. "He knocked at the door one day and when mother told him we hadn't an empty room he planted his foot in the doorway and said, 'I'm going to stay right here'—and he stayed!"

"Now who is Peter Parley?" asked Billie. "I heard about him in Ridgefield, and here again in Westbrook; if his father's name was Goodrich, why is his name Parley?

"My dear," I answered from the lofty height of many more years, "Peter Parley wrote books—delicious books that were the joy of my young mother's life."

Sister Emily brightened up.

"Yes, he wrote nice books, but he talked too much. That's how he got his name," she volunteered, eager to break into the conversation — but there was no chance with her sister, who took up the cue immediately.

"Did you never hear that story about how he got his nickname?" she asked, while Emily sank with resignation into the Sleepy Hollow of her chair, as her sister continued:

"His mother was a 'Lay' of the family here in Westbrook, and I got it straight from them. . . . When he first went to school his teacher examined him to see what he knew, and she asked him what the letters in the alphabet were. He looked sullen a minute, and then he said, 'I'm not here to tell you what the letters are— you're to tell me.' After that everybody began to call him Peter Parley."—From "Touring New England," by CLARA WALKER WHITESIDE.

New York Fashions

New York November 19th 1796

My Dear Sisters

This is the first time I have had leasure to write to you, since I parted from you at Norwich, perhaps by this time, a little narrative of my adventures, will not be ungratefull to you.—About thre hours after Cousin Alice & I left you, we arrived at New London; we went immediately to Mr. Laws, made a good visit, & about four oclock P M embarked for N York, which we reached in fifteen hours; we went directly to Brother Henry's, & Alice, finding on enquiry that Mr W Fitch's family were at Stamford & Mrs Watsons, about setting out for Bethlehem, concluded to take up her abode with me while we stay in town —Monday & Tuesday we went a shopping all about town, Wensday morning went to Mr Watsons, & in the evening to the Theatre, where the tragedy of the Earl of Essex, (founded on the story of Queen Elizabeth, & the Earl of Essex), or the unhappy favorite, & the Padlock a musical entertainment were performed with considerable applause— I confess to you, I was not so delighted with the play, as I expected to be, but there are very few plays, that have nothing disgusting in them—I spent Thursday at Mr W Wolsey's with Mrs John Davenport, her daughter Mary Davenport, Cousin Alice, & Miss Patty Dwight, a niece of Mrs. Wolsey's, from North Hampton—last night we were again at the Theatre, & were entertained with the Comedy of the young quaker, & my Grandmother, a whimsical, well performed, farce,—I believe you will think dissipation has got fast hold of me, but do not be troubled, I will shake it off whenever it is necessary—

I have bought a camels hair shawl for Lucy, & some lace, which I shall send by Culver, I shall buy some knitting nedles for Nancy, & also a brown beaver hat if I can find one that I think would suit her; I have been to Mr. Tiffin's for one, & he has none but sattin beavers, which are extravagantly dear & in my opinion not so good as the other kind —I will enquire further & if I cant find a brown hat to suit my fancy, shall buy a green one, like one I purchased for myself—

I think it is probale Miss Cogswell (and) I shall go to Stamford about the middle of next week, but cannot certainly tell—I'd like to have forgot to tell you that Doctor Brown has been here, & brought me a letter from Benjamin, & I wrote by him to Ben—He desired me to give his compliments to Father & Nancy, he says he thinks it very probable, brother George & Lady visit Norwich this winter, so I told him Lucy would return with them, if they should—O sisters! if I could see you but for one hour, what pleasure it would give me—

I am engaged to spend the day at Mr Cotton's tomorrow, it is quite late & I must rise early—Give my duty to Father, love to brother & sister, & their children & believe me most affectionately your sister

Rachel Huntington

—From "The Huntington Letters," Edited by W. D. MCCRACKAN.

A Bird City

The tide was at the flood; the feather-like fog shifted in layers, disclosing, about half a mile ahead, the Great Dimon Rock, the largest "Bird City" of the Faroe Isles. Beneath the fog, white horses tossed and tumbled, a vision of loveliness, with the amethyst mist hanging above them.

Great Dimon consists of a plateau at an altitude of about one thousand feet on one of the smaller islands, a solitary farm being the only human habitation. The boat, especially constructed for the use of the islanders, made slow progress; so there was plenty of time to watch the tireless tramp of the Atlantic. Eventually a landing was made on the south side of the island, and the boat was secured fore and aft to prevent it being dashed against the rocks. The walk, or rather crawl, of a few hundred yards from the landing place was soon accomplished, and a panorama of bird life was disclosed, as orderly and as varied as human life in a large city.

The sky was streaked with white wings, as the birds rose at the approach of visitors, and the air was filled with a low roar like the drone of a distant airplane. The sky was as thick with wings as the leaves on a tree!

Up the steep sides of the rock, overhanging shelves bulged like the balconies of tenement houses. These were occupied by the Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla), a gull of about the same size as the black-headed gull. These built under the overhanging shelves, while the Guillemot and Razor-bill laid their eggs on the shelf, the rough surface of the rock alone preventing the eggs from rolling over. Although large families of these birds were to be seen, the majority of the inhabitants consisted of Puffins and Petrels. These latter had their nests, far from human sight, in small caves about half a meter in depth. Here, in this subterranean city at the farthest extremity of the burrow, the hen bird broods her single egg. It rarely happens that both petreis are at the nest at the same time. When the waves are rolling their highest—that is the harvest time for the Petrel, for it is then that the smaller fish are carried to the surface.

The Puffin, too, appropriates a small cave for its temporary dwelling place. At one time these birds were in demand as food for the Faroe fowlers, who also used their feathers; but, since the fishing industry has developed among the islanders, fowling has decreased.

As the climb up the steep path continued, with crowds of birds wheeling and circling overhead, a hissing sound was heard, and a wren flew from its dome-shaped nest, its short tail cocked high, inquisitive and familiar as ever.

When the visitors pushed off from the island once more, the rhythm of wings accompanied the boat for a short distance across the intervening water. The sun glinted on the iridescent feathers and added luster to the general atmosphere of the bird city, where each bird knows its own nest, and gives a helping hand when it is necessary

Investment Trusts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH is heard at the present time of a new form of investment known as the investment trust, and much evidence is presented pro and con as to the comparative values of the fixed or management types. To one who has learned even a little of the teaching of Christian Science there comes in times of depression, uncertainty, or upheaval a feeling of great gratitude for some understanding of the greatest of all trusts, namely, trust in God. A full and true account of this trust may be found in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, which textbook directs us to the Book of books, the Bible. Even more, it unlocks and reveals a great storehouse of valuable data concerning spiritual Truth, infinite Love; and it impels us to seek for the basic Principle of this trust. In Proverbs occur the words, "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding."

In making an investment one naturally inquires who is managing the project; what are its resources; what is the probability for increase in value; what dividends does it pay; what is its future? These questions, too, may well be asked in regard to investment in the great trust just named. This trust is backed by God, "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence" (Science and Health, p. 587). Where can we find more powerful backing? Its resources are infinite, inexhaustible—not discernible with the material senses, but by spiritual understanding. This trust is fixed in the oneness and allness of good, and is controlled and governed by the laws of divine Love. No human opinion, no rise or fall of material thinking, causes it to fluctuate. Its dividends are joyous humility, spiritual intuitions, increased ability, peace and security, gratitude, health, harmony. Yea, "they shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house." One may start with very little capital—just a humble, sincere desire to know the truth about God and man; but from this investment interest begins to accrue at once. As days, hours, and even minutes that have hitherto been invested carelessly and unprofitably in materiality are, instead, invested in the study and application of spiritual law, will the interest be compounded, and further compounded, until the meaning of true riches, which can never be measured by the abundance of material things, is discerned.

Often one is willing to make personal sacrifices in order to invest sums of money for future returns. In the same way it is necessary daily to sacrifice personal sense, fear of lack and unemployment, want and woe, aggression and depression, for present as well as for future returns in protection and healing and supply, not alone for oneself, but for the world. The world problem of supply and demand would sooner be solved, and the heaviness of mortal thinking be lifted if each one desired as zealously and endeavored as persistently to see for his neighbor, as a fellow citizen, as a group, or as a nation, the same spiritual good he so earnestly desires for himself and for those near and dear to him. Then would that prayer, which is embraced in the "Daily Prayer," given in the Church Manual by Mrs. Eddy (Art. VIII, Sect. 4), "May Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them," be more readily fulfilled.

In the financial world an investment is often exchanged for one which seems to be of more value. Likewise, the renunciation of investments in human opinions, false education, fear of failure, injustice, greed, and so on, for investments in honest thought and desire for things above and beyond material sense testimony, has brought peace to many a heart through the study of Christian Science. It has brought a measure of the kingdom of heaven into daily life, lifting the burden of false responsibility and revealing a tower of strength to which to flee in tempestuous times.

The future of this trust, no man can measure. Fixed in absolute Truth, controlled by divine Mind, which never deviates from perfection, it holds for all spiritual blessings unlimited. Paul writes, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

Memory

A thing that glideth about
When the stars are in and the sun is out,
Escaping and cheating the eye
That seeketh it out most anxiously:
Yet when the night-shades fall,
And the work of the day is done,
It trippeth innocent home
By the light of the evening sun.

—ANNE WHITNEY, in "Poems."

Poem Games

It is known that Vachel Lindsay wrote many poem games, "King Solomon," "The Potatoes Dance" and "King of the Yellow Butterflies" were among them. In his volume, "The Chinese Nightingale," he writes: "In the poem games the English word is still first in importance, the dancer comes second and the chanter third. The repetitions in the poem games are to keep the singing, dancing and ideas at one pace."

When Mr. Lindsay went to live in Spokane, Washington, Spokane was proud of her poet citizen. There Vachel Lindsay often invited a congenial group to his home to spend the evening playing his poem games.

The walls of the Lindsay home were almost covered by his own pen-and-ink sketches, which he used to illustrate some of his poems. These were done on large, white sheets and were always bold and imaginative. Swirling suns and strange birds perched on mountain peaks. The verse illustrated was in the center of the sheet.

There were no rugs, but Mr. Lindsay had painted in the center of the floor a sun with rays running out from it, and beyond and around this a circle.

One will not soon forget the picture of Mr. Lindsay standing on the painted sun, head thrown back, eyes half closed, chanting:

"This is the order of the music of the morning,
First from the Far East comes but a crooning,
The crooning turns to a sunrise singing,
Hark to the calm-horn, balm-horn, psalm-horn,
Hark to the faint-horn, quaint-horn, saint-horn,
Hark to the pace-horn, chase-horn, race-horn,
And the holy veil of the dawn has gone!"

The guests, standing on the painted circle beyond the rays of the sun, raised their arms as the sun rose and moved around the circle according to Mr. Lindsay's directions.

This poem, "The Santa Fe Trail," was written on one of Vachel Lindsay's tramps in the search for beauty. In it he describes the beauty of the early morning and then the automobile horns that begin honking all along the roads. The people ride by with tense faces, straining to arrive somewhere, while all about them spread the glories of the newborn day.

To hear Mr. Lindsay chant the lines:

"Hark to the calm-horn, balm-horn, psalm-horn,
Hark to the faint-horn, quaint-horn, saint-horn,
Hark to the pace-horn, chase-horn, race-horn,"

in his booming, melodious voice was to get the very essence and spirit of the poem.

One of Mr. Lindsay's favorite poem games was: "A Doll's Arabian Nights." A dancer interpreted this, while he chanted and one of the guests beat the tomtom, which was a tin pan brought in from the kitchen.

All the guests joined in singing the chorus: "Oh, quivering lights, Arabian nights, Bagdad, Bagdad." This chorus was sung in a queer minor key with the Bagdad, Bagdad, long drawn out.

The dim lights, the lithe figure of the dancer and over all the tomtom and Mr. Lindsay's deep voice chanting,

"I dreamed the play was real."

We will not soon forget.

E. H. R.

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REACTION IN STOCKS MEETS RESISTANCE

Support Comes in Same Area Where Decline Stopped a Month Ago

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—The stock market met support today, in the same area where the decline was checked in early January.

The turn came after several issues had registered new lows in the early dealings, and was accomplished with a run-in of short selling in Union Pacific, in advance of tomorrow's dividend meeting.

Trade news was on the whole still rather gloomy, but Washington news to the effect that Senator Glass's bill to revise Federal Reserve Act was being altered met with a favorable reception in some quarters in Wall Street.

The market was unable to hold all of its rise. Omission of the extra dividend by Eastman Kodak unsettled the list during the afternoon, but leaders generally retained fractions of moderate morning advances. Eastman slumped about 4 to the lowest price in 10 years.

Auburn was erratic, more than recovering a 6-point break and then weakening again. Union Pacific reduced a 3½-point gain.

Transactions approximated 1,300,000 shares.

The market's ability to rally after price averages had approximated the bear market low of Jan. 5 was regarded as encouraging by market theorists, who would have regarded inability of the market to hold at the January resistance levels as indicating that the major trend was still downward. The rally, however, appeared largely dependent upon short covering for its motive power.

Glass Bill

While the exact nature of the revisions of the Glass bill were not disclosed, Wall Street in the main interpreted favorably reports of an energetic, non-partisan effort to enact a new bill, acceptable to Governor Meyer of the Reserve Board. The original bill had been vigorously opposed by several Wall Street bankers, who regarded it as deflationary.

The upturn in Union Pacific was accompanied by rumors that directors tomorrow would declare the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50. Despite the rumor, however, Wall Street lacked conviction, some quarters looking for a reduction to around $1.75. Rail stocks generally were bolstered by the upturn in Union Pacific.

The drop of 87,203 tons in U. S. Steel's unfilled tonnage during January, reducing the total to the lowest in more than a score of years, had been fully anticipated, and was without appreciable market influence. Iron Age reported that ingot production was holding at 28 per cent of capacity. This review reported slackness of the motor trade rather gloomily, saying that it was doubtful whether February motor production would equal January's.

In some brokerage quarters, however, somewhat more cheerful advices regarding the motor outlook were reported. The weekly report of electric power consumption, showing a reduction of 5.4 per cent from the like period of last year, was the best comparison since the week ended Jan. 2.

Bond Market Volume Fair

The uninspired bond market yielded to a moderate volume of offerings today, selling off in most departments, although declines were confined to relatively small proportions.

United States Governments turned easy. Attention centered chiefly on the Treasury issues which softened in rather substantial trading.

Railroad bonds sagged, with the familiar wide declines in a number of second grade loans which have thin markets. The low volume of traffic now being carried by the leading roads is discouraging.

Car loadings were off in the last week for which statistics were available, whereas from the seasonal standpoint the total should have been virtually unchanged. Considerable activity developed in St. Louis-San Francisco consolidated 4½s, which reacted slightly. Illinois Central obligations steadied.

Little interest was shown in either utilities or industrials. Foreigns again tended lower, but Japanese bonds continued to meet considerable support.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.52	6.52	6.45	6.46	—.10
May	6.70	6.70	6.63	6.64	—.09
July	6.85	6.86	6.80	6.80	—.11
October	7.07	7.08	7.01	7.02	—.10
December	7.23	7.23	7.17	7.17	—.10
January	7.30	7.30	7.23	7.25	—.10

Spots 6.55, down 10 points. Tone at close barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.63	6.63	6.55	6.57	—.06
May	6.80	6.80	6.73	6.73	—.09
July	6.95	6.95	6.87	6.90	—.10
October	7.15	7.15	7.04	7.07	—.11

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	5.23	5.23	5.20	5.20	—.04
May	5.23	5.23	5.19	5.19	—.05
July	5.24	5.24	5.20	5.20	—.05
October	5.29	5.29	5.24	5.24	—.05
December	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	—.05
January	5.35	5.36	5.31	5.31	—.05

Spots 5.55, off 1 point. Tone at close quiet. Sales 1100, American 4400.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
February		67.50	
March	68.10b	68.10b	
April	68.00b	68.20	—.10
September	68.10b	68.50	
October	68.00b	68.50	
November	68.00b	68.70	+.20
December	68.00b	68.70	+.20
January		68.70	+.20

Tone at close quiet. b—Bid.

COTTON PRICES LOWER

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Cotton was lower today under selling attributed to liquidation of old long account. After selling off to 6.63 for May, and 7.02 for October, or about 8 to 12 points net lower, offerings tapered off somewhat and there were slight rallies on covering promoted by a steadier turn in the stock market. The mid-afternoon market was quiet within a point or two of the lowest on most positions.

KODAK TO INCREASE ROLL SIZE

The two most popular sizes of Kodak film, accounting for 80 per cent of total roll film sales in the United States, will soon make their appearance with eight exposures on a roll instead of six. There will be no increase in price.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 10	Feb. 9
57	30	7	Abraham & S pf	50	57	57	57		
9¼	5	..	Abitibi pf	100	6½	6½	6½		
5¾	3¾	..	Adams Express	11900	4½	4	4¼		
27½	24	2	Adams Mills	100	24	24	24		
3¼	2⅜	..	Advance Rumely	1400	3¼	3¼	3¼		
18⅞	13⅜	1.60	Affiliated Prod	200	13½	13½	13½		
55⅝	46	4½†	Air Reduction	900	47½	46	47½		
18⅝	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	9900	14¼	13¾	14		
3½	1¼	..	Alleghany Corp	3400	2½	2⅛	2⅛		
7⅜	2½	..	Allegh p ww xxx	200	5½	4½	5⅛		
6½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	4½	4⅛	4⅜		
74⅝	62¼	.50	Allied Chem	17300	65⅝	62¾	63½		64⅞
117	108	7	Allied Chem pf	300	116⅝	116	116⅝		
13⅝	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	900	11½	11¼	11½		11⅝
10	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	8	8	8		
14	12	2	Amerada	1100	12½	12¼	12¼		
5⅞	3¼	..	Am Ag Chem Del	300	5¼	5¼	5¼		5⅜
18½	12⅜	2	Am Bank Note	700	12¾	12½	12⅝		13⅛
15½	12	1.60	Am Brake S&F	800	12¾	12	12		12¾
65⅞	54⅛	5†	Am Can	22700	58⅜	56¼	57		57⅛
126⅛	117⅜	7	Am Can pf	300	126⅛	126	126		
8	1	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	1	1	1		
34⅞	25	7	Am Car & F pf	40	29⅛	27½	29⅛		30⅛
8½	6⅛	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	7	6⅞	7		7⅛
10⅛	7¼	..	Am European	100	7¼	7¼	7¼		
9¼	5¼	..	Am & For Pow	2300	6⅜	6¼	6½		6⅜
33	21⅞	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	22	22	22		
17¼	11⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛		
5¼	4⅜	1	Am Hawaiian	100	5¼	5¼	5¼		
17⅛	12	2	Am Ice	1400	14⅛	14	14		
5	5	..	Am International	4100	5	5	5		5⅛
6⅜	4¼	..	Am Metal	400	4½	4¼	4¼		4⅜
19½	15	..	Am Metal 6	2110	16	15	15		16⅜
33	29⅜	..	Am News	20	30	30	30		
16⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	900	33⅛	13¼	13½		13¼
58	48	6	Am P&L 6% pf	500	49	48	41		48
49¾	38¼	5	Am P&L pf A	300	39	38¼	38¼		
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	5600	6¼	6	6⅛		6⅛
10½	7⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	8¾	8⅜	8⅜		8⅝
25½	21⅜	.5	Am Safety Razor	300	23½	23⅜	23⅜		23¼
25⅛	21	5	Am Shipbuilding	100	21½	21	21		
58½	42⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	13¼	12¾	13⅛		12⅝
51	42	6	Am Smelt & R 2pf	300	50	50	50		51
⅛	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	500	⅛	⅛	⅛		⅛
9⅜	8¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	6½	6½	6½		6½
35¼	33¼	2½†	Am Stores	200	34⅝	34½	34⅝		35
39¼	21½	4	Am Sugar Ref	800	23	21½	22		
124⅞	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	64900	113¼	109¾	111⅛		111
70	42	7	Am Type F pf	1000	50	50	50		
32½	24⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	1800	25¾	24⅜	25¾		26¼
28½	21½	3	Am WW&E ct	100	23	23	23		
5	3	..	Am Woolen	600	4¼	4	4		
24¼	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	3100	20¼	19	19¾		19⅞
12⅜	8⅜	..	Anaconda Cop	9100	9	8¾	9		9
40	22	7	Armour Del pf	100	36½	36½	36½		36½
1½	1	..	Armour Ill A	700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛		1¼
⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	200	⅞	⅞	⅞		
9½	6⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	700	8¼	8	8		8½
7½	5⅞	8%a	Art Metal Const	1300	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞		5½
8¼	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝		6
9¾	8	..	Asso Oil	100	8	8	8		8
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	5300	74	71	72⅜		71¾
41½	25¼	4	Atl Coast Line	900	28¼	27½	28		28½
10¾	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	800	8⅞	8¾	8⅞		8¾
79½	72⅝	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	72¾	72⅝	72¾		73
5½	4½	1	Atlas Stores	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
151¾	91½	4§	Auburn Auto	52700	99¼	91½	94		97¼
31½	25⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜		25⅜
			—B—						
8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	100	6½	6½	6½		6½
28½	16½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	18½	18¼	18⅜		18⅜
21⅜	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	5100	15⅜	14⅜	15¼		15
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	400	31	30	30½		30⅝
24½	18¼	3½	Bangor & Aroos	300	19	19	19		
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	200	4½	4¼	4½		4½
42¾	35½	.4	Beatrice Cream	1100	36½	35½	35½		36¾
62⅜	60¼	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜		
18¾	15	1	Bendix Aviation	4100	16	15	15¾		15¼
24¼	19½	2	Best & Co	2100	20¼	11¾	20		20¼
22⅞	15⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	5400	17⅛	16⅛	16¾		16¼
61	60	..	Bloomingdale pf	40	60	60	60		
39¾	34¾	3†	Borden	7300	36⅝	35½	35¾		36
12¼	9	1	Borg Warner	1400	9⅞	9½	9¾		9½
10	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	1900	8	7⅞	8		8
10½	8	2	Briggs & Strat	800	8	8	8		8¼
41⅞	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	2300	40⅛	38½	38⅞		38⅝
83⅞	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	73	73	73		73
35⅞	33¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	34½	34½	34½		
2	1⅜	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		1½
5	4½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4½	4½	4½		
75	75	7	Bucyrus E pf	100	75	75	75		
4½	2⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	3½	3½	3½		2¾
12¾	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	1300	10⅝	9⅞	10⅜		10
1¼	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1	1	1		
¾	⅝	..	Butte & Superior	200	⅝	⅝	⅝		
15⅝	10½	..	Byers	600	12	11⅜	12		11½
			—C—						
10½	8⅛	..	Calif Packing	200	10	10	10		10
4	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	1200	3½	3	3⅛		3
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	1300	11	10½	11		10
16	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	29100	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞		13¾
18½	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	17¾	17¾	17¾		
6	4½	..	Capital Admin	200	4⅝	4¼	4¼		4½
43⅜	26⅛	..	Case Threshi	1700	28½	26⅛	26⅝		26⅞
75	49½	7	Case Thresh pf	10	53	50	52½		55⅜
16	10⅞	1	Caterpillar Trac	1300	11½	10⅞	11⅜		11
2	1	..	Celotex cts	100	1	1	1		
12½	11⅛	1½	Central Aguirre	200	11¾	11¼	11¼		11½
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	400	10½	9¾	10¼		9⅞
7	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	700	6¼	5⅞	6⅛		6
20⅜	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	2400	14¼	13⅛	14		13½
31½	21⅛	2½	Ches & Ohio	14700	22⅝	21⅛	21⅞		21⅝
15½	9⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	10½	10	10½		10
3¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2¼	2½	2¼		2⅜
5¼	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	4	3¾	4		3¾
12⅝	6	..	Chi & N western	4000	8½	7¾	8¼		7¾
6⅜	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛		4⅜
11⅞	7	..	Chi Pneu Tr pf	200	7	7	7		
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	900	10¾	10	10½		10¼
24½	11½	..	Chi RI&P26%	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛		14¼
27½	14⅞	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	15	14⅞	14⅞		16½
7½	5	..	Childs Company	100	5½	5½	5½		
15⅞	10½	1	Chrysler	13400	11⅜	10½	10⅝		10⅝
27½	25⅞	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	27	27	27		27
2⅛	⅝	..	City Stores	100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛		1⅛
8¾	8	1	Clark Equipment	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛		
95¼	95½	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	40	95¼	95¼	95¼		
114⅞	97½	7‡	Coca Cola	3500	104½	101½	102		102⅜
48⅜	45⅜	3	Coca Cola A	100	48	48	48		
30¼	26⅛	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	1000	28¾	28⅛	28¼		29
90	87	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	87	87	87		
9½	7	..	Collins & Aikman	400	7	7	7		7½
33	30⅛	8	Colo F & I pf	200	33	33	33		
15¼	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	5700	12½	11⅞	12¼		12¼
38⅛	28	3	Columbian Carb	1200	29⅜	28	28⅛		29¼
10¼	8⅛	1.60	Comm Credit	1200	9	8½	8¾		
17½	17	1¾	Comm Cred pf	100	17	17	17		
68	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	67	67	67		
22¾	19½	3	Comm Cred A	100	22½	22½	22½		
20⅜	16⅛	2	Comm Cred pf B	40	17	17	17		
23	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1400	20	19¼	20		19⅛
94½	90	6½	Comm I Tr cv pf	10	92	92	92		
68	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	65	64⅞	65		
9½	7¼	1	Comm Solvents	1500	7⅞	7½	7⅝		7⅝
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwlth & So	4400	4	3¾	4		3⅞
10	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	500	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝		10
5⅜	3⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		3⅞
64¾	54⅝	4	Consol Gas	17200	56½	54½	54½		55¼
93	89¼	5	Consol Gas pf	400	89¾	89	89		89¾
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	100	9½	9½	9½		9⅛
11½	10	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	1200	10	10	10		
5⅝	3⅜	..	Consol Textile	700	½	⅜	½		½
2¼	1⅞	..	Container A	100	2	2	2		
7	4⅞	..	Cont Baking A	400	4¾	4⅞	4⅞		4⅞
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	700	¾	¾	¾		¾
37½	31¾	2½	Cont Can	1300	34⅜	33½	34⅜		34
24⅜	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	20	20	20		19½
6⅞	5⅜	..	Cont Oil	1000	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		5¾
⅜	⅜	..	Cont Shares	200	⅜	⅜	⅜		½
45⅜	37	3	Corn Products	1800	39⅞	38¾	39⅛		39½
129½	126	7	Corn Prod pf	40	128½	126½	126½		
43¾	25⅝	..	Cory	100	31¼	31¼	31¼		
23	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	21	21	21		
11¼	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞		
25⅛	23½	4	Crown Will Pap	10	25¼	25¼	25¼		
8½	7¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	7¼	7¼	7¼		7½
33½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	31	31	31		30
2¾	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	4000	1⅞	1⅝	1¾		1¾
3⅜	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼		2¼
			—D—						
5¼	3½	..	Davison Chem	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝		
15¼	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	200	10¼	10¼	10¼		10¼
84½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	100	70	69	70		
28⅜	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	1300	18¾	17⅜	18⅝		18⅛
122	107	8	Detroit Edison	200	107	107	107		107½
14¼	12½	1	Diamond Match	1300	14	13¾	13¾		13⅝
23½	21⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	300	22¾	22¾	22¾		22⅝
9¼	7½	1	Dome Mines	300	8½	8¼	8¼		
15½	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	14¾	14¾	14¾		14¾
13⅞	7¾	1¼	Douglas A	1200	10¾	10	10¾		10½
57⅞	46¼	4	Du Pont de Nem	28300	48	46¼	46¾		46¾
100½	98	6	Du Pont deb	400	100	99½	100		99⅜
			—E—						
3¼	3	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	3½	3⅛	3½		3⅛
87⅞	72	5	Eastman Kodak	4900	76½	68½	69½		75⅛
7⅜	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	5½	5½	5½		
1¼	½	..	Eitingon Schild	2400	½	½	½		½
6	4½	..	Eitingon B pf	100	6	6	6		6¼
31½	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	4700	25¼	23¾	24		24⅜
4	3¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	3½	3½	3½		
13½	10⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	3000	11½	11	11⅜		11
64	47	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	51	51	51		
32	25½	4	Elec Sto Battery	100	30	30	30		30
33	25½	3	Endicott Johnson	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞		
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	400	7¼	7¼	7¼		
13½	7¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	8½	8½	8½		8½
9½	6½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	7	7	7		
3¾	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	3½	3½	3½		3½
			—F—						
11¾	11½	1	Fed Dept Stores	200	11½	11½	11½		..
2	1¼	..	Fed Screw W	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
5½	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	400	4	3	3⅛	4	3⅜
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	500	22	20¼	22		20
94	90	6½	Filene's pf	10	90	90	90		
15	12½	1	Firestone T & R	400	12	12	12		12½
59½	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	54¼	54¼	54¼		53
49⅜	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	1100	43½	43¼	43½		
⅝	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	300	¼	⅛	⅛		⅛
1¼	¼	..	Fisk Rubber pf	10	1¼	¼	¼		¼
11¼	8	..	Foster-Wheel pf	700	8¾	8¼	8¾		8¼
19⅞	15⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	700	15⅞	15½	15½		15⅝
4½	3	..	Foundation	100	3	3	3		
5⅝	2¾	..	Fox Film A	1100	3⅜	3¼	3¼		3¼
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	100	16½	16½	16½		
			—G—						
17⅛	13¼	3	Gamewell	130	13¼	13	13		13¼
33½	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1100	29½	29	29		29¼
15½	11	1	Gen Asphalt	100	11½	11½	11½		11
15	11	2	Gen Baking	1200	14⅜	14½	14⅝		14¼
3⅜	2	..	Gen Bronze	100	2½	2½	2½		2
5½	4	..	Gen Cable A	100	4¼	4¼	4¼		4⅜
28½	17¾	1.80	Gen Electric	37400	18½	17⅝	17⅞		17⅞
38¾	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	4100	32½	32¼	32¼		32¼
2⅝	1⅝	.6	Gen Gas & E A	400	2	1⅞	1⅞		2⅛
31	26	8	Gen Gas & E 8%	10	26	26	26		
88	86	6	Gen Mills pf	100	87½	87⅛	87½		
24⅝	19½	2	Gen Motors	61100	20⅝	19⅜	20½		20
86½	80½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	80½	80½	80⅝		81
4	3⅝	..	Gen Out Ad A	15	5	3⅝	4		
6½	6½	..	Gen Fut Ad A	100	6	6	6		
14	11½	2	Gen Print Ink	20	12	12	12		
28⅝	19¾	5	Gen Ry Signal	1400	21	19¾	21		20½
1⅛	¾	..	Gen Realty	200	¾	¾	¾		¾
1½	¼	..	Gen Thea Equip	1200	¾	¾	¾		
14½	10¾	..	Gillette Saf Raz	10100	14½	13⅝	14		13⅛
2½	1¾	..	Gimbel Bros	100	2	2	2		
31	23	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	23	23	23		23
6½	4¾	..	Glidden	100	5	5	5		
6½	3½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	5⅝	5½	5⅝		5½
18⅜	16	2½	Gold Dust	2100	16¾	16½	16¾		16⅜
5⅝	3⅞	..	Goodrich	400	4	4	4		4
17¼	12⅞	1	Goodyear	1100	14	13¼	13¼		13¼
56¾	43	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	50½	50½	50½		50½
10	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1700	9¾	9	9¼		9⅜
64½	50¼	7	Gotham S H pf	100	64	64	64		
7¾	5½	.50	Granby	100	6½	6½	6½		
4⅜	2¾	..	Graham Paige	1300	3	2⅞	3		3
3	1½	..	Grand-Sil Stores	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝		1⅝
31	23¼	3	Grand Un pf	100	31	31	31		
79¾	25½	1	Grant (W T)	600	25½	25⅛	25⅛		25½
13¼	11½	2	Great Nor Ore	1000	12½	12	12		12
25	18½	2	Great Nor pf	400	17⅜	17	17½		17½
6½	5	..	Great West Sug	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		5½
80	70	7	Great W Sug pf	40	68	68	68		70

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 10	Feb. 9
1¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	2400	1⅛	1	1		1⅛
			—H—						
2¼	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		1⅝
19	14	6⅓	Hahn D S pf	200	14	14	14		14⅓
11⅛	10	1.20	Hall Printing	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		10⅛
70	65	7	Hanna (MA) pf	20	67	65½	65½		
15	9¾	80	Harbison Walker	400	10	9⅞	10		10
1⅜	1⅛	..	Hayes Body	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		1⅜
26½	23	3	Hercules Powder	400	25	25	25		
95	92	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	92	92	92		
82	73½	6	Hershey Choc	400	74½	73⅜	74½		74½
11⅞	10½	1	Holland Furnace	400	10¼	10	10		10¼
130¼	117½	7.80	Homestake M	100	122

WOOL MARKET STEADY WITH PRICES FIRM

New Arizona Clip Appears —Fine Combing Type Leads—Smaller Clip

The first wools out of the 1932 domestic clip have been purchased for Boston account in Arizona at prices in the range of 15 to 15½c, f. o. b. This is figured to mean 45 cents, more or less, clean landed basis, at Boston, for farily good French combing wools.

These early wools in Arizona, which are shown mostly in the vicinity of Phoenix, are said to be in rather better condition than they were a year ago. They run mostly of the fine and fine medium French combing type.

From Arizona, shearing proceeds slowly northward, until in late June the shearing is under way in the most northerly states.

The latest forecasts place the 1932 clip at some 25,000,000 pounds less than that shorn in 1931, which was about 367,000,000 pounds. Figures for sheep on farms and out for feeding at the first of the year, however, are estimated by the Government Department of Agriculture at about 2½ per cent more than on Jan. 1, 1931.

Fine Combing Wools Lead

The wools which are now coming forward from the Southwest are mostly of the very useful French combing type of fine and fine medium quality. These wools have constituted the bulk of the business which has been done latterly, and mostly at a clean cost approximating 50@53 cents for fair-to-choice wools. There has been a little Ohio fine delaine sold at possibly 57½ cents, clean basis, and some of the shorter average fine medium territory types have brought from 45@50 cents, clean basis.

Half-blood combing wool has been in demand at around 55 cents, clean basis, for the best territory wools, and at 24 cents in the grease for the best Ohio and similar fleece combing wool. Three-eighths combing wools, however, have been slow, except that pulled wools of this type have been finding a ready market at 47@52 cents.

There is some call for quarter-blood and low combing quarter-blood wools on the basis of 21@22 cents for the best Ohio-Michigan fleeces and at 19@21 cents according to the wool for Mississippi Valley types. Low quarters have sold at 19@21 cents. Territory good to high quarters are quoted, clean basis, at 38@43 cents and low quarters at 35@38 cents.

Noils in Good Demand

The woolen mills are taking wool moderately, especially in the half-blood and fine grades. Good A super scoured wools are quoted at about 50 cents. Double A supers scoured are quoted at about 60 cents. There is some call for B supers at 40 @ 45 cents, mostly for good to choice white wools and 32 @ 38 cents for grays.

Noils continue in fairly good demand with fine domestic white clear lots quoted from 35 to 38 cents, and some lots held up to 39@40 cents. Half-bloods are held at 32@35 cents; three-eighths combing at 27@30 cents and quarters at 22@26 cents for low to high grade noil.

Carpet wools are about steady in price on moderate demand, with clean costs figured around 17 cents for the good wools.

Mohair is slow, except for the occasional calls for kid hair for use, especially, in woolens, at around 40 to 50 cents for original bag kid and up to 65 @ 70 cents for the No. 2 graded stock.

Prices Firm Overseas

Japan and England have been the big buyers in Australia and New Zealand this week, with values being firmly maintained in all markets. The best combing wools of 64-70s grade are quotable in Melbourne and Sydney at the equivalent of about 34 cents, clean basis, in bond at Boston. At the sale in Timaru, N. Z., on Friday, there was steady competition and firm prices.

Offerings from the River Plate, especially from Montevideo, are a bit firmer, best 58-60s combing wools being quoted, cost and freight basis in bond, at 16¾ cents, while 56s are quotable at 15¾ cents, 50s at 14½ cents, IIIs at 13½ cents, IVs at 11¾ cents and Vs at 10½ cents.

Argentine standard Vs have been quoted at about 8½ cents, with second clip Vs-VIs at about 7@7½ cents, cost and freight, in bond.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

INTERSTATE DEPARTMENT STORES

Chain store system sales compare:

	1932	1931	Dec. %
Jan. sales	$1,049,750	$1,295,765	18.9

LANE BRYANT, INC.

	1932	1931	Dec %
Jan sales	$849,684	$1,482,849	35.9

ATLANTIC SECURITIES CO.

The Atlantic Securities Company has taken no action on the 75 cents quarterly preferred dividend due at this time.

Operations Gaining In Various Cities

FROM several sections of the United States come announcements of greater activity and encouraging developments. In Indiana the Shawnee Stone Company, Bloomington, has resumed capacity operations after several months on part time. The North Vernon Industries, lumber mills, has started operations with a full force of men.

Clay Products Company has resumed operations at its No. 2 plant at Brazil, Ind., while No. 3 plant has been working at full capacity on a double-shift basis. The Muncie plant of the Warner Gear Company is being placed on full-time operations, adding 600 to the present force of 1500 men.

At Dallas, Texas, the Haggar Company, makers of men's trousers, has put in 40 additional machines, and a full force is working overtime, with production sold three months in advance. In the same city, the Baker Moise Hosiery Mills, which last year produced more than 1,000,000 pairs of women's hosiery, is now operating on a full two-shift basis.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	83	83
Alaska Gold Mines A	11⅛	11⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	34	33
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	31	30½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	28	27¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	38⅝	38⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67¾	67
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	66	66
Amer Inter 5½s '49	68	68
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	86	85⅛
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	2½	2½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	93	93
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101⅛	100
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101	100¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99	99
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	96	95⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	96	95¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101⅛	101¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	61	60
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	75	75
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	84½	84⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91¼	91¼
Atlanta & Dany 1st 4s '48	23	23
Atlanta & Dany 2d 4s '48	20½	20½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	77	76
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	86¾	86¾
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	101	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	81	80
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	56½	56½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	70¼	70¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	50	48½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	61	61
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	90½	90
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	60⅞	60⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	70	69¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100⅛	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	99½	99⅛
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	73½	72
Boston & Maine 5s '67	70½	70½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	97⅛	97⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85¾	85
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	92	92
Bush Term con 5s '55	58	58
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	65	63½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	5¼	5
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	75¾	75½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '4	75⅜	75⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	75½	75½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	73¾	73¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	77⅞	77⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July '89	81⅜	81⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81⅛	81⅛
Can North 4½s '35	86¾	86¾
Can North deb 7s '40	94⅜	94¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	57⅞	57⅞
Can Pacific 5s '54	74¾	74¾
Carolina Cen RR 4s	21	21
Cen District Tel 5s	100	100
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	46½	46½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73	73
Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	76¼	76¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	91½	91½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	87	87
Certainteed 5½s '48	40½	40
Ches Corp 5s '47	68	67
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	87¾	87½
Ches & O con 5s '39	100⅛	100⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	81¼	81¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	84	84
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93	93
Chicago Erie RR	80	80
Chicago & Dist El Gen 6s	101	101
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	14	14
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	51	50½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	59½	59½
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	65	65
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9¼	8¾
Chicago M StP&P 5s '75	35	33½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	38½	37
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	27¾	26½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	67⅜	67⅜
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	55½	55
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	52	52
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	36	35
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	107¾	107⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	49½	49⅜
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	83	83
Cin Un T 5½s rct	95¾	95¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	75¾	75¾
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34	33¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	88	88
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	74	74
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	74	74
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	85	85
Com Credit Co 6s '34	91½	91½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	80¼	80¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105	105
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	19½	19½
Con Gas 4½s '51	90¼	89⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101¾	101¼
Consu mPow uni 5s '52	98	98
Container Corp 6s '46	36	36
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	70	70
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99	99
Den Gas & El 5s sta	91½	91½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	91¼	91
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	26¼	25
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	81⅜	81⅜
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	94½	94¼
East Tenn Va&Ga RR cv	81⅜	81⅜
Elgin, Joliet & E Ry	85½	85½
Erie RR cv4s B '53	41½	41½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	39	37⅞
Erie RR gen lien	57	56¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	39	38
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	70	70
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	76	76
Fed Metal 7s '34	79	79
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	25¾	24
Fla East Coast 5s '75	5⅞	5⅞
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	11¼	11¼
Gambrill 6s '43	70	70
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	44	43¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99¼	99¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	98½	98½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	60⅛	60
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	33¾	33
Geo & Ala Ay 5s	17½	17½
Goodrich 6s '45	39⅛	39
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	73	73
Grank Tk Ry Can 6s '36	91¼	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	94½	94¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	90¾	89
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	47½	46¼
Gulf & Ship Del RR 5s	25	25
Houston Oil 5½s '40	63	62½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	34	34
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	98½	98
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	57⅛	57⅛
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	81	81
Humble Oil 5s '37	95½	95½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	98¼	98
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	42½	42½
Ill Central 4¾s 6'6	36¼	35½
Ill Central CStLaNO 5s A '63	45	43
Ind Limestone 6s '41	17¾	17¾
Ind Nat Gas & Oil 5s	91	91
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	78½	78½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	45	44
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	59½	59
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	55	55
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	50	49
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	49½	49
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	35¼	35¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	70½	70
Int Mer Mar col 6s 41	48	48
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	46	45
Int Paper 5s 55	28	27
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	40	40
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	26	26
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	42¾	42¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	48	48
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	45⅞	45¼
Kan City Ft&Memt 4s '36	60	60
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	61⅛	61⅛
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	65	65
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	71¼	71
L'Autaro 6s '54	11⅞	11⅞
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	57	56¼
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	62½	62
Loew's Inc 6s '41	83¾	83¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	43⅞	43¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	92½	91
L&N uni 4s '40	79¼	79
L&N 3s StL div '80	45	45
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	35	35
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	76½	76½
Meade 6s '45 ww	47	47
Metro Water 5½s '50	42½	42½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93	92½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	88½	88
Min & StL con 5s '34	6	6
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	38½	38½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	66⅜	65½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	64½	64
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	50½	50
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	75½	75½
Mo Ill 5s	38	38
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	34	33
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	55	52½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	51½	50½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	51	50¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	51	50¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	37	36
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	89¾	89¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	70	70
Murray Body 6½s '34	85	85
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	47¼	47¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	88¾	88½
Nat Steel 5s	73¾	73¾
New Eng T&T 5½s B '61	92½	92½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	98¾	98¼
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	29	29
N O T & M 5½s '54	36¼	36½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	85⅝	85½
NYC&HR 4½s N	65½	64½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	71	71
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	71	71
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	31¾	31¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	35½	34½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	47½	45¾
NY Edison 5s '44	97⅝	97½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	107¾	107¾
NY Lackawanna 4½s	75	75
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '47	63	63
NY NH&H 4½s cv	66½	66½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	88¾	87½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48	47½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	96	96
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1½	1½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	42	42
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98¾	98¼
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46	60	60
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	86⅛	86⅛
Niag Share 5½s '50	67	67
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	17¼	17
North Am Co 5s '61	82	82
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	79	78½
Nor Am 5½s '63	88	87½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	94½	94¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58¾	58⅝
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	76¾	76¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	86¼	86
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	96¾	96¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	48⅝	48
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	50½	50¼
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83¼	83¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	67	67
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	73½	73½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	79½	78¾
Penn Railroad 3s '06	80¼	80¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	89½	89½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	90⅝	90⅛
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	104	104
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	45¾	45¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84	83⅜
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	93¼	93¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	42¾	42¾
Pillsbury Flour M 5s '43	96	96
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	59	58½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	30	30
Pub Svc E&G 4s	84¼	84
Pure Oil 5½s '37	69	69
Pure Oil 5½s '40	65½	65½
Purity Baking 5s '48	71	70½
Radio Keith ct p pd	100	100
Read rfg 4½s A '97	70	70
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	85½	85½
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	82	82
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	12¼	12¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	50	50
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	58	58
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	30	29
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	31	30
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	36	35¾
St Louis SW con 4s '32	74	73½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	93	93
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	82½	82½
Seabd A L 6s	4¼	4¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	3	3
Shell Pipe 5s '52	72	72
Shell Union 5s '47	69	68½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	69	68¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	39¾	39¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	80¾	80¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84	84
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94⅜	94⅜
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s' 42	92¾	92¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	100⅞	100⅞
Southern Bell Tel 5s '41	99¼	99
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	76	76
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	65½	65¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	64	63½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	81	81
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	80⅜	80⅜
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	98	97½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100¼	100½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	87¾	87¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	25	25
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	72½	72½
Texas Corp 5s '44	75¾	75½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	62¾	62½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	36	35¾
Twent-Third St Ry 5s	10	10
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	100
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	93½	93½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	99⅛	99½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	87½	87½
Union Pacific 4s '68	72⅜	72½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	78	78
Union Pacific 4½s '67	76¼	76¼
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	37¾	37¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	45¾	45¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	75	74
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	41⅜	41
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	45	45
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	7	7
Virginia Ry 5s '62	97	96¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	68	68½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	13½	13½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	13½	13½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	13½	13½
Walworth 6s '45	23½	23⅛
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	29¼	29¼
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	98¾	98¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	29¼	29
Warren Bros 6s '41	42¾	42¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	97½	97½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	96	96
Western Electric 5s '44	92½	92
Western Maryland 5½s '77	58	58
Western Union R E 4½s '50	73¾	73½
Western Union 6½s '36	86¾	86⅝
Western Union 5s '60	61⅞	61
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '52	59	59
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	97½	97
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	25⅞	25½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68½	68½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	67½	67

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb 10	Last Feb 9
3½s '47	94.12	94.8	94.10	94.10
1st 4¼s '47	98.8	98.5	98.7	98.8
4th 4¼s '38	99.7	99.1	99.7	99.5
4th 4¼s reg	98.30	98.30	98.30	99.4
US 3s '55	85.24	85.19	85.22	85.28
US 3½s '49	86.26	86.15	86.26	86.27
US 3½s '43 March	91.31	91.24	91.31	92.00
US 3½s '43 June	92	91.24	92	92.2
US 3¾s '47	90.28	90.20	90.20	90.30
US 3¾s '56	92.14	92.14	92.14	92.11
US 4s '54	96.15	96.6	96.12	96.12
US 4¼s '52	100.8	100.2	100.3	100.5

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	38	38
Akershus 5s '63	56	56
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	45¼	45¼
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	10	10
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	10⅞	10
Antioquia 7s D '45	12	12
Antioquia III 7s '57	10⅞	10
Antwerp 5s '58	69	69
Argentine Gov 5s '45	61	60¼
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	48¼	48¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '50	51¼	50¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	51½	51½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	51½	51
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	51¾	51
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	52¼	52¼
Australia 4½s '56	47	46
Australia 5s '55	53¾	52½
Australia 5s '57	53¾	53½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	45¼	45
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91¾	91
Austria Hydro 6½s	37	37
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	40	40
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	39	39
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	34	34
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	35¼	34½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	38¼	38½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84½	84
Belgium (King) 8½s '49	87¼	87
Belgium (King) 7s '55	94⅜	94⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	95	94⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	44¼	44
Berlin Elec 6s '55	30¾	30¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6¾	6¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16½	16
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17	17
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17	17
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21	21
Bremen 7s '35	36⅜	36⅝
Brisbane 5s '58	37	36
Budapest (City) 6s '62	20⅜	20⅜
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	32½	32½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	46	46
Bulgaria 7s '67	20	20
Bulgaria 7½s '68	34½	34¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	15½	15½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	71⅝	71⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	88	87
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	12½	12½
Chile Bank) 6¾s '61	26	25⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	13	13
Chile (Rep) 6s' 60	11	11
Chile (Rep) 6s' 61	11¼	11⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12	11⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	12¼	12
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	16	16
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	11	11
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	20¼	20¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	21⅜	21⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Jan	14	14
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	23	22
Copenhagen (City) 4½s 5'3	50½	50¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	22	22
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75	74
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	35½	35½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12⅝	12⅝
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	89¼	89¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	60	58
Denmark (King) 6s '42	74¾	74⅜
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	72½	72½
Dresden 7s '45	40½	40½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	72	72
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	44¾	44¾
Framerican Dec 7½s '42	83½	82¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112½	112⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113	112⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	35½	35½
German 7s '49	60½	59⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	40	38½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	36½	35⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	36½	36½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	42	42
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	31½	30¼
Germ El Pow '53	33¼	33¼
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	34⅝	34
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	39⅝	39½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	50	49
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	35½	35
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	36½	36½
Graz 8s '54	38⅝	38½
Greek 6s '68	36	36
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	65½	65½
Hamburg 6s '46	31	31
Helsingfors 6½s '60	41½	41¼
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	48⅛	48½
Hungary Min 7½s '45	20	20
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	26	26
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	72⅝	72
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	68½	68½
Italy (King) 7s '51	88	87⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	87	50¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	59	56¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	65¼	65
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	76¾	76½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	38	38
Karstadt 6s '43	23½	23
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	55	54½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100¼	100
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Medellin 6½s '54	15½	15
Mex 4½s '26 A	3	2
Milan (City) 6½s '52	64¾	64¾
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	70¾	70¾
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104¼	104
New South Wales 5s '57	46	46
New South Wales 5s '58	46¼	44½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	98	98
North German Lloyd 6s '47	31½	31½
Norway (King) 5s '63	69½	69½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	71¼	71¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	74½	74½
Norway (King) 6s '52	75¼	75
Nuremberg 6s '52	27¾	27⅝
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	54¼	54¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	59½	59½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	96	96
Paris-Lyons-Med Int ctf 7s '58	101½	101½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	91	91
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6½	6¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53½	53
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	55½	54½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	9¾	9¾
Prussia 6½s '51	31¼	29¼
Queensland (State) 7s '41	67	67
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	38	35½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	36⅞	36⅞
Ruhr '48	24	24
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	11¾	11¾
Rio G de Sul (State) 6s '68	9½	8
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	11¼	11¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	14	14
Rome (City) 6½s '52	68	68
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	72⅝	72⅝
Roumania 7s '59	52	50¾
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	14¼	14¼
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	14½	14½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	14½	14½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	30¾	20⅜
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	32¼	32
Saxon State 6½s '46	30	30
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	37	36½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STEVENS WINS TWO-MAN RACE

U. S. Retains Bobsleigh Title—Swede Wins Ski Race

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 10 (AP)—J. Hubert Stevens, of Lake Placid, twice smashed the world's record for two-man bobs to catch Reto Capadrutt, brilliant young Swiss, in the final two heats of the Olympic competition today and retain for the United States the title Jack Heaton won at St. Moritz in 1928.

Going into the final day 4.28 seconds behind the 20-year-old Swiss after the first two heats yesterday, Stevens turned in two almost unbelievably perfect runs of 1m. 59.69s. and 1m. 57.68s., both times smashing the record Capadrutt set on his first run today. His final total time for the four heats of the competition was 8m. 14.74s. Capadrutt finished his last run in 1m. 59.67s., to take second place, 1.54 seconds behind Stevens.

No other bob run ever saw the terrific speed Stevens and the young Swiss developed today as they battled for the Olympic title, the remainder of the field of 12 sleds of eight nations distanced almost from the start, among them Heaton, American living abroad, who won the two-man title in 1928.

Jack Heaton, defeated titleholder, finished third, with Lieut. Al. Panana, fourth; Hanns Kilian, one of the last of the German drivers, fifth; Count Teflo Rossi di Montelara, of Italy, sixth; Werner Huth, of Germany, seventh; Agostino Lanfranchi, of Italy, eighth; Max Houben, Belgium, ninth; Christian Hansez, Belgium, tenth; Louis Balsan, France, eleventh, and Hugo Weinstengel, of Austria, last. The summary:

TWO-MAN BOBSLEIGH CHAMPIONSHIP

	Final (Yesty) 1st Heats	(Today) 2d Heat	3d Heat	Final Time
Jack Heaton and H. Minton, U.S.A.	4:22.53	2:04.29	2:02.33	8:29.15
Werner Huth and Max Ludwig, Ger.	4:23.11	2:11.32	2:10.62	8:45.05
J. H. Stevens and C. Stevens, U.S.A.	4:17.37	1:59.69	1:57.68	8:14.74
Rito Capadrutt and Oscar Geier, Switz.	4:13.09	2:03.52	1:59.67	8:16.28
Hanns Kilian and S. Huber, Ger.	4:26.35	2:05.02	2:03.19	8:35.36
C. Hansez and J. Maus, Bel.	4:33.75	2:13.59	2:13.81	9:01.15
L. Balsan and A. Delille, France	4:39.47	2:13.56	2:09.56	9:02.59
H Weinstengel and Count J. B. Gudenus, Austria	4:45.65	2:16.19	2:14.58	9:16.42
A. Lanfranchi and G. Lanfranchi, It.	4:33.55	2:08.00	2:09.11	8:50.66
Count T. Rossi di Montelera and Italo Casini, Italy	4:23.55	2:06.58	2:06.20	8:36.33
M. Houben and L. Vanhege, Bel.	4:32.58	2:10.90	2:09.62	8:53.10
Lieut. Al. Papana and Capt. D. Hubert, Roumania	4:23.33	2:06.12	2:03.02	8:32.47

Sven Utterstrom of Sweden, world 50-kilometer champion, today won the first of the ski events, the 18-kilometer cross-country run, defeating the defending champion, Johan Grottumsbraaten of Norway, who finished sixth and collapsed over the line. Utterstrom's time for the course, about 12 miles, was 1h. 23m. 7s.

Axel Vikstrom, also of Sweden, finished second, exactly two minutes behind Utterstrom, whose time was not considered fast, considering the rather easy course.

Veli Saarinen of Finland was third close on Utterstrom's heels with Martti Lappalainen of Finland fourth, Arne Rustadstuen of Norway fifth, and Grottumsbraaten, a few seconds back in sixth place.

Valmari Toikka of Finland finished seventh in the lot of 62 starters representing 11 nations, who went off over the trails at one-minute intervals.

The skiers of the northlands, Norway, Sweden and Finland took all of the first 11 places, as had been expected, Sweden getting 5, Finland 4 and Norway 2.

The United States entries, Rolf Monsen, Erling N. Anderson, Olle Zetterstrom, Lloyd C. Ellingson, John M. Ericksen, Edward J. Blood and Richard E. Parsons, were nowhere in sight as the first dozen finished. They had not been expected to provide the Scandinavians with opposition; but their wholesale defeat marked the first final event of the games in which the United States failed to score points.

The first 10 finishers, 10 kilometers ski run, with times:

	H	M	S
1—Sven Utterstrom, Sweden	1	23	7
2—Axel Vikstrom, Sweden	1	25	7
3—Veli Saarinen, Finland	1	25	23
4—Martti Lappalainnen, Finland	1	26	31
5—Arne Rustadstuen, Norway	1	27	6
6—Johan Grottumsbraaten, Nor.	1	27	15
7—Valmari Toikka, Finland	1	29	5
8—Olle Stenen, Sweden	1	28	5
9—Vaino Lukanen, Finland	1	29	29
10—Nils Sward, Sweden	1	29	4

Karl Schafer, young university student of Vienna, was crowned men's Olympic figure skating champion in the early hours of today, lifting him to the international title above Gillis Grafstrom of Sweden, who won the championship both in 1924 and 1928.

Schafer easily took the title with five of the seven judges voting for him for first place while the other two named him second. Grafstrom received the other two votes for first place, and three for second.

The judges reached their decision several hours after the end of the men's competition last night. The brilliant display of free-style skating kept a capacity crowd of 3000 in the Olympic indoor arena cheering as one after another of the champions and contenders of eight nations went through their intricate maneuvers.

The judges, giving Grafstrom one third and one fifth place in addition to his firsts and seconds, awarded third place to Montgomery Wilson, of Montreal, representing Canada; fourth to Marcus R. Nikkanen, Finnish champion; fifth to Ernst Baier, of Germany, and sixth to Roger F. Turner, Boston attorney skating for the United States.

Only six places were awarded officially, but the judges said James Madden and William J. Nagle, also competing for the United States, had received enough votes to qualify for seventh and eighth positions. The remainder of the international field consisted of Walter Langer, of Czechoslovakia; Kazuyoshi Oimatsu and Ryoichi Obitani, both of Japan, and Gail Borden 2d, of New York.

Schafer's victory brought Austria into the scoring column for the first time in the games along with Finland, Sweden and Germany. The summary:

Men's Figure Skating—Won by Karl Schafer, Austria; Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden, second; Montgomery Wilson, Canada, third; Marcus R. Nikkanen, Finland, fourth; Ernst Baier, Germany, fifth; Roger F. Turner, United States, sixth.

There was only one hockey game on yesterday's Olympic schedule. Canada smothered Poland under a rain of goals to win 10 to 0 and increase its point total in the Olympic series to 10 points. Canada is undefeated in five games while Poland is at the bottom of the list with as many defeats and no victory. The summary:

CANADA		POLAND
Rivers, lw		rw, Marchewczky
Monson, c		c, Sabinski
Moore, rw		lw, Krygier
Sutherland, ld		rd, Al Kowalski
Henkel, rd		ld, Sokolowski
Wagner, g		g, Stogowski

Score—Canada 10, Poland 0. Goals—Monson 2, Simpson 2, Rivers, Mallov, Sutherland, Henkel, Moore, Wise for Canada. Assists—Monson 2, Sutherland 2, Henkel, Rivers for Canada. Spares—Simpson, Wise, Malloy for Canada; Adam Kowalski, Materski, Ludwickzak for Poland. Referees—Donald Sands, United States, and Lou Marsh, Canada. Time—Three 15m. periods.

Miss Elizabeth Dubois of the United States won the 1000-meter women's skating exhibition race. Miss Hattie Donaldson of Canada was second and Miss Dorothy Franey of the United States third. Miss Dubois led all the way and won by four yards after Miss Jean Wilson fell.

Miss Leila Brooks-Potter of Canada, who set a new world record of 2m. 1.2s. in the first heat, finished fourth in the final. Time in the final was 2m. 4s. The summary:

1000-METER WOMEN'S EXHIBITION SPEED-SKATING RACE

First Heat—Won by Miss Leila Brooks-Potter, Canada; Miss Geraldine Mackie, Canada, second; Miss Hattie Donaldson, Canada, third; Miss Helen Bina, United States, fourth; Mrs. Elsie Muller McLane, United States, fell. Time—2m. 1.1s. (New world's record.)

Second Heat—Won by Miss Jean Wilson, Canada; Miss Elizabeth Dubois, United States, second; Miss Dorothy Franey, United States, third; Miss Kit Klein, United States, and Miss Florence Hurd, Canada, fell. Time—2m. 6s.

Final Heat—Won by Miss Elizabeth Dubois, United States; Miss Hattie Donaldson, Canada, second; Miss Dorothy Franey, United States, third; Miss Leila Brooks-Potter, Canada, fourth. Time—2m. 4s.

Fencers' Club Wins U.S. Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—The team of The Fencers' Club of New York captured the annual United States three-weapon team championship yesterday evening at its home, Salle De Armes, with Hugo Alessandroni handling the foil, Tracy Jaeckel the epée representative, while Norman C. Cohn was the sabreur.

Eight teams appeared for the competition, the other seven being constituted as follows:

Lafayette Fencers' Club—Francis Tetaz, foil; Jules Devigne, épée, and Warren A. Dow, sabre.

Saltus Fencing Club—Arthur J. Fregosi, foil; Edward Meylan, épée, and Charles Feldman, sabre.

Salle De Armes Vince—Gerald I. Cetrulo, foil; Joseph A. Barmack, épée, and Peter W. Bruder, sabre.

University Fencers' Club—Benjamin S. Faber, foil; Miguel A. DeCapriles, épée, and Max Kapner, sabre.

New York University—Jose R. DeCapriles, foil; Walter Grautoff, épée, and Melvin Zimet, sabre.

New York Athletic Club—Leo Nunes, foil; Curtis C. Shears, épée, and John R. Huffman, sabre.

College of the City of New York—Gerald Ehrlich, foil; Nathan Wander, épeé, and S. Thompson Stewart, sabre.

In the first round Lafayette Fencers' Club, defeated Saltus Fencing Club 2 to 1, winning with épée and sabre, but losing foil; The Fencers' Club made a clean sweep over Salle De Armes Vince, last year winner, winning all weapons; University Fencers' Club, defeated New York University, 2 to 1, foil and sabre against épée; and New York Athletic Club won all three bouts from City College.

The Fencers' Club made another sweep, this time over Lafayette Club, in the first semifinal, and New York Athletic Club conquered University Fencers' Club 2 to 1, foils and sabre against épée, in the other.

In the final round Leo Nunes started the strip with a 5-to-3 victory over Alessandroni in foils; but Jaeckel, defeated Shears in épée, 3 to 1, and Cohn clinched the victory with a sabre victory over Huffman 5 to 1. This gave the match to The Fencers' Club.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	14	8	10	62	56	36
Detroit	13	7	10	64	54	33
London	12	9	11	56	44	33
Windsor	13	6	13	71	66	32
Cleveland	13	4	15	73	81	30
Syracuse	12	5	13	74	72	29
Pittsburgh	9	7	14	48	75	25

RESULT FEB. 9

Cleveland 2, Buffalo 1.

CLEVELAND PASSES SYRACUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10—Buffalo Bisons saw their leadership hold in the International Hockey League shaken still further when they dropped a 2-to-1 game to Cleveland Indians here last night. It was the fourth loss for the Bisons in five games. Doraty and Gray scored for Cleveland, while Gross got Buffalo's only goal. The victory sent Cleveland into fifth place, one point ahead of Syracuse.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL SCORES

Albion 20, Hope 17.
Amherst 25, Trinity 20.
Battle Creek 38, St. Johns 32.
Beloit 31, Carroll 29.
Bluffton 30, Toledo 26.
Buffalo 38, Williams 32.
Carleton 26, St. Olaf 22.
Case 30, Akron 24.
Duquesne 28, Geneva 25.
E. Illinois T. 33, Rose P. I. 29.
Georgia 40, Clemson 15.
Haskell 23, Ottawa 17.
Hanover 26, Indiana Central 21.
Illinois 29, Bradley 21.
Illinois Wesleyan 34, Eureka 14.
Iowa Wesleyan 27, Penn 24.
Joliet 38, Chicago Normal 24.
Kansas State 29, St. Louis 15.
Knox 45, Augustana 33.
Northwest Mo. 26, Pittsburg 9.
Otterbein 30, Capital 26.
Oregon State 31, Idaho 26.
Princeton 35, Yale 28.
Providence 40, Lowell T. S. 24.
Springfield 56, Conn. Aggies 20.
St. Edward's 37, Austin 34.
St. John's 31, Loyola 29.
St. Michael's 32, Vermont 11.
St. Thomas 27, MacAlester 26.
Tufts 28, Brown 24.
Temple 46, West Virginia 26.
Wayne Normal 37, Morningside 29.
Wichita 46, Emporia 20.
Wittenberg 44, Cincinnati 34.
W. Illinois T. 43, Illinois College 34.

CUDE IS RECALLED

Wilfred Cude, goaltender for the Bruin Cubs, who was loaned to the Cubs by the National Hockey League, has been recalled to Montreal and left Boston Tuesday night. Cude is spare goalie for the N. H. L. and while in Boston played for both the Bruin Cubs of the Canadian-American Hockey League and the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League.

BRUINS DEFEAT N. Y. RANGERS, 2-1

Maroons Near Americans by Defeating Canadiens 4-1—Chicago Wins 3-1

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	19	5	9	91	64	43
Chicago	12	10	11	57	59	34
Detroit	13	4	16	68	83	30
Boston	10	9	12	78	69	29

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	15	5	12	99	81	35
Canadiens	14	5	14	73	79	33
Americans	12	6	15	56	82	30
Montreal	11	6	17	100	105	28

RESULTS FEB. 9

Boston 2, Rangers 1.
Montreal 4, Canadiens 1.
Chicago 3, Americans 1.

With Tiny Thompson back tending the nets for the Boston Bruins in superb manner, the locals defeated the New York Rangers, 2 to 1, at the Boston Garden last night, and as a result are now only one point behind Detroit Falcons for third place. It was the first victory for the locals in their last seven home games and their second straight against Rangers in six games played, the visitors having won three and tied one.

The Bruins played a much more conservative type of hockey and looked impressive throughout. After 1m. 14s. of the opening period the first score for Boston went in when Weiland slid the puck to Clapper and the latter stickhandled Roach out of position for a neat goal. The second session was scoreless, but Rangers tied at 6m. 49s. when Murdoch passed out to Dillon. The winning goal resulted from a scramble with Barry scoring and Shore and Weiland assisting.

Although Thompson had 27 stops as against only 19 for Roach the latter had the more difficult saves. Both goalies earned feature honors in the game with Barry and Shore standing out for Boston and Boucher, Gainor, Seibert and Johnson making known their presence for Rangers. The summary:

BOSTON		N. Y. RANGERS
Barry, Galbraith, Klein, lw		rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Milks, Heller
Weiland, Chapman, F. Jerwa, c		c, Boucher, Somers, Gainor, Desjardins, Milks
Clapper, Oliver, Burke, rw		lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling
Hitchman, Owen, ld		rd, Seibert, Milks
Shore, Owen, rd		ld, Johnson
Thompson, g		g, Roach

Score—Boston 2, N. Y. Rangers 1. Goals—Clapper, Barry for Boston; Dillon for Rangers. Assists—Weiland 2, Shore for Boston; Murdoch for Rangers. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault and J. A. O. Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods. Penalties—Boston 3, Rangers 5.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 10—The last place Montreal Maroons neared the other three clubs in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating their local rivals, the world's champion Canadiens, 4 to 1, last night, before more than 13,000 spectators. The victory enabled the Maroons to reduce the advantage of the New York Americans, holders of the third place, to two points. The loss prevented the Canadiens from catching the leading Toronto Maple Leafs.

The Montreal defense was sounder than usual. Walsh in goal played spectacularly and the forwards, despite the absence of "Hooley" Smith through a one game suspension, checked closer than is their custom. Trottier scored the first two goals for the winners, one in the first period and the other in the second. Morenz counted Canadiens' only goal in the middle period, while Northcott and Brydson added to the Maroons' lead in the third period. Trottier led the scorers with two goals and an assist.

The victory gave the Maroons two victories and a tie in the six games played so far with their intracity rivals and put them back in the running for the George Kennedy trophy, emblematic of the professional championship of Montreal. It was Canadiens first defeat in five games played. The summary:

MONTREAL		CANADIENS
Northcott, Siebert, lw		rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie
Trottier, Stewart, Phillips, c		c, Morenz, Lepine
Ward, Brydson, rw		lw, Joliat, G. Mantha
Conacher, Starr, ld		rd, S. Mantha, Leduc
Wilcox, McVicar, rd		ld, Burke, Munro
Walsh, g		g, Hainsworth

Score—Montreal 4, Canadiens 1. Goals—Trottier 2, Northcott and Brydson for Montreal; Morenz for Canadiens. Assists—Ward 2, Trottier, Northcott and Stewart for Montreal; Gagnon for Canadiens. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and M. J. Rodden. Time—Three 20m. periods. Penalties—Montreal 3, Canadiens 2.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Scramble attacks about the American goal by the Chicago Black Hawks accounted for a victory over New York Americans, 3 to 1, last night. Though several goals were disallowed for offside play, enough went in to win. It was the third straight victory for Chicago against Americans.

Early in the second session a drive by March landed in the Americans net, but was nullified by the referee. Later, while Brydge was in the penalty box and Chicago was busy with a four-man attack, Himes and Lamb got free, and Lamb scored on Himes's rebound.

Another Chicago attack failed early in the second session, when the final shot was kicked in. But the next drive furnished the tying goal in another scramble, Couture and Ripley to Gottselig.

In the last five minutes of the game, March put his team ahead, scoring with help from Abel, Cook and Thompson; and Couture followed with another, assisted by Gottselig and Cook. The summary:

CHICAGO		N. Y. AMERICANS
Gottselig, Thompson, Lowrey, lw		rw, Lamb, Pilmore, Kilrea
Ripley, Cook, Holmes, c		c, Burch, Himes, McVeigh
Couture, March, Ingram, rw		lw, Convey, McInenly, Burmister, Keating
Abel, Boucher, ld		rd, Dutton, Ayres, Shields
Wentworth, Graham, Abel, rd		ld, Ayres, Brydge
Gardiner, g		g, Worters

Score—Chicago 3, N. Y. Americans 1. Goals—Gottselig, March, Couture for Chicago; Lamb for Americans. Assists—T. Cook 2, Ripley, Abel, Thompson, Couture, Gottselig for Chicago; Himes for Americans. Referee—G. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Northeastern 6, New Hampshire 2.
Williams 5, Hamilton 1.

Second Place Won By Otto Reiselt

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	L	HR	BG
A. H. Kieckhefer	8	3	9	40
Otto Reiselt	8	4	12	37
A. J. Thurnblad	7	5	13	34
J. M. Layton	6	5	8	38
G. L. Copulos	7	6	10	41
F. S. Scoville	6	7	8	46
Jacob Shaefer	5	6	10	31
L. J. Kenney	5	6	7	43
A. K. Hall	5	6	7	49
J. N. Boseman	5	6	11	33
Bernard Westhus	4	7	7	48
T. S. Denton	2	9	7	55

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion, won second place in the world's championship professional billiard tournament here. After losing the final title match to A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, Monday night, which threw him into a tie for second, Reiselt defeated A. J. Thurnblad of Chicago last night in the playoff 50 to 30 in 44 innings.

Reiselt looked more like himself, like the player who swung along on the crest for the greater part of the tourney, and unlike the contender who lost three games at the finish.

J. M Layton of Sedalia, Mo., former champion, won the three-cornered playoff for fourth place. He defeated G. L. Copulos of Eugene, Ore., 50 to 40 in 53 innings in the first night game, and F. S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., the eastern champion, 50 to 40 in 45 innings, in the afternoon.

Reiselt, who claimed he had been using slow-ball tactics in his last three regular games, which he lost, began pitching them in with lots of speed last night. He said he followed Layton's example and his 44-inning victory over Thurnblad showed the expected results. After four scoreless innings, Reiselt ran 5, and in the eleventh began a three-inning rally which gleaned 9 points. This put him ahead, 15 to 9, in 13 innings. He chained five innings together for 13 points, to lead 28 to 16 in 20 innings. After that his tallies were mostly separated, but he left nothing for Thurnblad to count on, and the latter never threatened. The score by innings:

Otto Reiselt—0 0 0 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 3 4 2 0 0 1 3 4 1 4 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 2 3s 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 4 0 1 1 0 1—50. Innings—44. High Run—5. Safety—1.

A. J. Thurnblad—0 0 0 1 s 1 2 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 3 0 0 0 s 0 0 0 1 s 0 2 0 s 3 2 0 1 0 0 1 3 1 0—30. Innings—43. High Run—4. Safeties—4. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Layton's second victory that captured the playoff for fourth place was scored over Copulos at a little greater length than that over Scoville. In this test he led most of the way instead of coming from behind, though Copulos crawled up behind to within two points of him in the late innings. Here Layton's lead was whittled down to 42 to 40 in 50 frames. Layton then got his eight neded billiards in three frames, a brilliant session. The score by innings:

J. M. Layton—1 1 0 1 2 0 1 1 s 0 1 1 1 2 0 2 0 4 0 0 1 0 3 1 1 2 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 s 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 4 1 1 0 0 0 1 3 2 3—50 Innings—53. High Run—4. Safeties—2.

G. L. Copulos—1 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 s 1 s 0 3 0 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 4 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 5 1 6 0 1 0 0—40. Innings—52. High Run—5. Safeties—2. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

Layton came from behind in a brilliant finish to defeat Scoville in the second game of the playoff, which was held yesterday afternoon. He trailed for 35 innings, finally running a cluster of 5 to tie the score at 34-all in the thirty-sixth frame. Scoville advanced again with a couple of singles; but, after four scoreless innings, Layton again ran 5 to take the lead, 39 to 36. From this point Layton scored in consecutive innings and went out with a high run of 7. The score by innings:

J. M. Layton—1 0 1 3 0 0 1 0 5 1 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 2 4 s 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 s 1 0 5 0 0 0 0 5 1 2 1 7—50. Innings—45. High run—7. Safeties 2.

F. S. Scoville—0 1 0 1 0 0 3 2 1 5 0 0 1 1 1 0 4 0 1 4 1 2 s 1 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 f 1 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 1—40. Innings—44. High run—5. Safety—1. Foul—1. (One off). Referee—C. H. McElligott.

First Home Defeat For St. Louis, 1 to 0

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	17	2	12	58	40	34
St. Louis	14	5	11	53	55	28
Chicago	14	4	10	70	44	28
Tulsa	13	3	13	58	58	26
Duluth	12	1	16	56	69	24
Buffalo	7	3	14	28	57	14

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29)

RESULT FEB. 9

Kansas City 1, St. Louis 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10—After winning nine games and tying two, the St. Louis Flyers received their first American Hockey League defeat of the season on the local ice last night. The Kansas City Pla-Mors gained the honor by the score of 1 to 0.

The only goal of the game came early in the third period, and was the gift of Tony Christello, the Flyers' tiny goalie, who otherwise played a great game. It was credited to Oswald Gorman, young Pla-Mor wing. Christello tried to clear Gorman's shot but accidently knocked it into his own cage.

Sam Levine played a great game in the nets for Kansas City, but his repeated falling on the puck brought a warning from Referee O'Leary.

KANSAS CITY		ST. LOUIS
Ranger, Goodman, lw		rw, Hill, St. John, Kirk
Mitchell, Gorman, c		c, McPherson, Depaul, Kendall
Dunfield, Mulvihill, Wilson, rw		lw, Scott, Bouchard, Jackson
McLeod, ld		rd, Mulligan, Williams
McKinnon, Halderson, rd		ld, Creasey, Loucks
Levine, g		g, Christello

Score—Kansas City 1, St. Louis 0. Goals—Gorman for Kansas City. Referee—Dr. Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PRINCETON RALLIES TO WIN COURT GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 10—Coming from behind with a rally in the second period, the Princeton University quintet won its third Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League victory of the season here last night, defeating Yale University, 35 to 28. The Tigers have now won three games and lost only one in league competition.

The star of the game was E. H. Nikkel '34, right forward for Yale, who kept his team in the lead during most of the first half and scored eight goals from the floor for a total of 16 points. Roy K. Fairman '34 led Princeton's attack with six floor goals and one from the foul line for 13 points.

The score at half time was tied at 18-all. The summary:

PRINCETON		YALE
Fairman, Willett, lf		rg, Reese, Howe, Gray
Seibert, Robinson, Goodpasture, rf		lg, O'Neil
Lord, Larsen, Nicholson, c		c, O'Connell
Rosenbaum, Ceppi, lg		rf, Nikkel
Craig, Bessire, rg		lf, McGowan, Saner, Taylor

Score—Princeton 35, Yale 28. Goals from floor—Fairman 6, Seibert 3, Rosenbaum 3, Nicholson 2, Lord, Craig for Princeton; Nikkel 8, O'Neil 2, McGowan, O'Connell for Yale. Goals from foul—Fairman, Seibert, Lord for Princeton; McGowan 3, O'Connell for Yale. Referee—Walsh. Umpires—Degnan and Carroll.

Seeded Players Make Semifinals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—The United States veteran squash tennis championship was brought down to the semifinals yesterday at the Princeton Club, with all four of the seeded players coming through in straight games, mostly by topheavy scores.

Harold R. Mixsell of the home club, champion for the last six years, had an easy session with Norman F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, secretary of the association and the senior player of the game. The champion won about as he pleased by a score of 15—3, 15—11.

The closest battle brought Edwin Muller, also of the home club, against R. H. Reutter of the Columbia University Club team. Muller is one of the steadiest players in the game, and forced double figures in each game. But the Columbia University Club player was able to tighten up his game sufficiently in the pinches to win at 15—12, 15—12.

In the lower half, Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York Athletic Club, defeated W. M. Silleck, of the Class C team of Yale Club, 15—1, 15—0, while R. Mason Kirkland, of Elizabeth Town & Country Club, a former star of the champion team of New York Athletic Club, scored a victory, 15—1, 15—5, over Jerome L. Kerbeck, Columbia University Club. The latter has not been playing at all this winter, but emerged from his retirement for the event. He lacked practice, but developed much of his old-time skill before the match ended.

Mixsell will encounter Reutter, and Sieverman and Kirkland will fight it out in the semifinals tomorrow. The summary:

UNITED STATES VETERAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated Norman F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—3, 15—11.

R. H. Reutter, Columbia University Club, defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 15—12, 15—12.

Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York Athletic Club, defeated W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, 15—1, 15—0.

R. Mason Kirkland, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated Jerome L. Kerbeck, Columbia University Club, 15—1, 15—5.

WHITESIDE NAMES 32 FOR CREW SQUAD

Coach Charles J. Whiteside of the Harvard varsity crews Tuesday night announced the names of 33 oarsmen who will, for the time being, comprise the Harvard varsity rowing squad.

They will report at 5 p. m. at the tank at the Newell boathouse on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until the crews go on the river early next month. The following is the varsity squad:

Capt. Thomas E. Armstrong '32, Gerard J. Cassedy '33, Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33, William B. Bacon '33, Josiah M. Erickson '32, Waldo H. Holcombe '33, William L. Thompson Jr. '32, Roger H. Hallowell '33, Francis J. Swayze '33, Samuel H. Wolcott Jr. '33, Augustin H. Parker Jr. '32, Albert L. Nickerson Jr. '34, Charles F. Hovey '32, Thomas C. T. Buckley '32, Alastair D. Robertson '33, Edwin A. Locke Jr. '32, Archibald M. Brown Jr. '34, Richard Stackpole '34, Bradford Simmons '34, George C. Scott Jr. '34, Gridley Barrows '34, Taggart Whipple '34, Arthur F. Chace Jr. '34, John A. Luetkemeyer '33, John G. Pierce '34, Edward Yeomans Jr. '33, Roger E. Martin '34, Richard G. Ames '34, Gordon R. Heath '34, John W. Appel 3d '32, Thomas B. Knowles '34, Malcolm Bancroft '33 and Franz F. Colloredo-Mannsfeld '34.

SOUTH FLORIDA GOLF

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Favorites marched through to victory yesterday in the first round of match play in the annual South Florida golf championship which was featured by two thrilling extra-hole contests at the Palm Beach Golf Club. Arthur Brown, Boston, was forced to the twenty-fifth green before he was able to down Stuart Scheftel, London, 1 up, while Jack F. Shaw, Great Neck, L. I., carried William B. Langford, Chicago, to the twenty-second green before eliminating him by the same score. Langford was the winner of the recent Lake Worth tournament. Young Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., who tied the amateur course record Monday with a brilliant 65, battled O. L. Brailey, Toledo, Ohio, to a 3-and-1 defeat. Goodwin shot a 69 yesterday to Brailey's 71. Albert R. Hakes, Dunkirk, N. Y., runner-up to Langford in the Lake Worth tournament, had little difficulty in disposing of Hugh L. Willoughby, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.

ALEKHINE AND MAROCZY DRAW

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—In the eighth round of the international chess tournament at the Empire Social Chess Club yesterday, Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of France, the leader, drew, in addition to winning his adjourned game from the fifth round. G. Koltanowski of Belgium and Miss Vera Menchik of Czechoslovakia also scored victories. The summary: Eighth round—Milner-Barry, England, vs. Miss Menchik, Czechoslovakia, adjourned; Buerger, England, vs. Sultan Khan, India, adjourned; Isaac Kashdan, United States, vs. Thomas, England, adjourned; Tartakower, Poland, vs. Flohr, Czechoslovakia, adjourned; Maroczy, Hungary, drew with Alekhine, France; Koltanowski, Belgium, defeated Winter, England. Adjourned games (fifth round)—Alekhine 1, Buerger 0; (seventh round), Miss Menchik 1, Winter 0.

MRS. HOGGARTH ADVANCES

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Mrs. E. Hoggarth of Lorain, Ohio, the medalist, advanced through the first round of the Miami women's golf championship tournament at the Miami Country Club yesterday with a 3-and-1 victory over Mrs. Lawrence Schwab of Great Neck, N. Y. Mrs. Lillian Zech of Chicago, runner-up for medalist honors, defeated Mrs. Arthur Millea of Amowalk, N. Y., by the same margin.

CRICKET MATCH LEFT DRAWN

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 10 (AP)—The cricket match between South Africa and Victoria was left drawn today when rain prevented play. South Africa starts its fifth test cricket match with the All-Australian team Friday. Australia won the first four tests. The score of the drawn match was: Victoria, 231 and 158 for no wickets; South Africa, 239.

TRYON HOLDS GOLF LEAD

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Howard Tryon's 77 withstood the battering of other golfers yesterday and held for the Detroit shotmaker the qualifying lead in the St. Valentine's golf tournament here as more than a score of others turned in their cards. H. F. Bowbeer of Chicago was second with 78.

KENTUCKY HAS WON EIGHT

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 10 (AP)—Kentucky still was in the forefront in the Southern Conference basketball race yesterday with eight consecutive victories and no defeats. The Wildcats defeated Alabama, 50 to 22, Monday night, to continue their winning streak.

Plans for Olympic Swimming Tryouts Are Taking Shape

Championship Meets of Amateur Athletic Union Also Being Booked—Competition in Men's Tourney Reduced From Four Days to Three

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—Plans for the swimming championship meets of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and for the Olympic tryouts are announced here by F. W. Blankley, chairman of the swimming committees of both organizations. These plans are taking shape as the result of Blankley's conferences with his committees at the National A. A. U. meeting in Kansas City and at the gathering of the American Olympic Committee in New York.

Competition in the men's A. A. U. swimming tourneys is to be reduced from four days to three, it is stated by Mr. Blankley. This move was taken to concentrate the events so that more interesting programs can be arranged for each day, and also in a measure to prevent a team championship being captured by one all-around individual star. The plan will also reduce the expenses.

Men's Indoor at Yale

For women's championship meets, however, the four-day program is to be retained, as it is believed to be adapted to their requirements.

Yale University is to hold the National A. A. U. indoor men's senior swimming championships late in March or early in April. The date depends on what the National Collegiate A. A. does with its championship meet. The two tourneys were held in consecutive weeks in the same pool here in Chicago last year, with the result that the A. A. U. had a heavy entry of college swimmers from all parts of the country and the expenses of travel were reduced.

Whether the two meets can be closely associated again is a problem, as swimming coaches in the "Big Ten," who are influential in the councils of the National Collegiate, are working to have the meet awarded to Ohio State or Michigan, because of the central location. Whether Yale or some eastern university can prevail against this sentiment remains to be seen.

Mr. Blankley states the men's outdoor championships, and the women's indoor and outdoor, have not been awarded. The New York Women's Swimming Association may get one of the latter. Men's indoor waterpolo is to be held at the New York Athletic Club, probably in March.

Final Olympic swimming tryouts for men are to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, about July 14, according to Mr. Blankley, while the men's diving is to be held at Los Angeles, July 23. Women's swimming and diving are to be held in New York City,

TARIFF WALLS REMOVAL URGED BY MRS. ROSS

Former Wyoming Governor Speaks at Atlanta Citizenship Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 10—Promotion of the cause of civic education is the underlying purpose of the Institute of Citizenship which opened its fifth annual session here last night at Emory University. The sessions will continue through Feb. 12.

As guest speaker of the Institute, delivering the opening address, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, former Governor of Wyoming and vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, declared that "war is the product of hatred between peoples," and that this is "the result of economic barriers."

"Tariff walls between nations must be destroyed," Mrs. Ross said, "and then it will be time to cut down armaments."

The Institute has assembled internationally prominent authorities on government. Among these are Dr. Herbert Kraus, professor of international law and diplomacy at the University of Gottingen, Germany; Dr. Charles Pergler, formerly private secretary to Mr. Thomas G. Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Calvin Hoover, authority on Russia, and Dr. Robert Rankin, both of Duke University; Dr. H. J. Pearce Jr. of Brenau College and Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell, associate professor of history and government at Emory University, in charge of the program.

The institute is the result of Dr. Gosnell's work. Generous financial assistance, not only from Atlanta citizens, but from other parts of the United States, has enabled it to continue to operate. The greatest factor, however, in the success of the institute is said to be the services, largely unrenumerative, of distinguished scholars and public officials.

Thus, in the five years of its existence, the institute has become firmly established as an important and effective agency for the discussion of problems of common welfare. And its gatherings are recognized as important and significant throughout the United States.

A "Creed of Good Citizenship" has been drawn up for the occasion by a committee comprising Mrs. Wellington Stevenson, chairman, Mrs. R. L. Turman and Dr. E. K. Turner. It holds that citizens should believe in a government of, by and for the people and should have, therefore, a personal responsibility in maintaining high standards and ideals. They should keep themselves informed on public questions and issues as well as on the qualifications of candidates for public offices.

Citizens not only should vote, according to the creed, but should encourage others to do so. Loyalty and obedience to all laws are their duties, as well as respect to duly constituted authority and tolerance to those who differ politically.

In concluding, the creed states that citizens should seek to have international affairs conducted so as to avoid all occasions for friction and suspicion and encourage persons of outstanding ability and good character to seek public office and to reward it as a public trust.

The officers of the Institute are Dr. Harvey W. Cox, honorary chairman; Dr. Theodore H. Jack, chairman, and Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell, director.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A CONTINUAL subject of interest at present is an inquiry into Lodge nomenclature, care being taken to avoid duplication of existing names by new lodges formed. One lodge in Sussex has been given the name of Aurelius, who flourished at the time Vortigern was King of Britain. He is said to have inaugurated the "Come to Britain" movement, with results which, from his point of view, were not quite so successful as he had desired or anticipated. Lincolnshire provides evidence of the Danish occupation in the frequent use of the termination "by" in the names of towns, notably Grimsby. The mother of Constantine the Great was Queen Helena of Colchester, whose name is met with so frequently in the Holy Land. Two of his sons were Aurelius Ambrosius and Uther the Pendragon, who went into hiding while Vortigern was in power. Evidently, however, Aurelius again became King of Britain. Uther the Pendragon was the father of King Arthur of the Arthurian legends and the Knights of the Round Table. It is interesting to note that the Aurelius Lodge was founded mainly by members of the Constantine Lodge, the senior Mark Lodge in the province of Sussex.

What is claimed to be the first Masonic temple in Ireland has been solemnly dedicated at Crawfordsburn, County Down. The ceremony of consecration and dedication was performed by Col. Sharman Crawford, assisted by the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Down. The temple is beautifully situated, overlooking Belfast Lough and has about two acres of land attached. It was formerly known as the Red House and has been transformed into its present condition at the instigation and expense of three local lodges.

It has now definitely been arranged that the foundation stone of the new Masonic Nursing Home will be laid by the Duke of Connaught at Olympia, May 19, "by which time the building will have progressed considerably. The laying of the stone in Olympia will be synchronized by electric connection with the actual laying of a dedication stone on the site probably in the central hall of the new building.

Despite the fact that 1931 was a difficult year, perhaps the most difficult within memory, the income of the three Masonic institutions amounted to upward of £304,275, a sum very close to that required to carry on the work for the year, leaving nothing to be put to any reserve or building funds. The record year was 1927 when upward of £377,534 was received. This was due principally to the special appeal made for the new buildings of the girls' institution at Rickmansworth.

During the past year the number of annuitants for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution has increased by 37, bringing the total number to 1827, in addition to 151 receiving annuities under a special rule, so that the total is really 1978. There are more than 1300 girls on the books of that institution, while the number of boys has been increased to 1311. Nottinghamshire, West Yorkshire and Devonshire are this year in charge of the three festivals, which will be presided over by the Duke of Devonshire ("Old People"); the Earl of Harewood (Girls) and the Princess Royal has promised to attend; and Sir Henry Lopes (Boys).

Nearly the whole of the old Freemasons' Hall in Great Queen Street has now been demolished, but there is a vast amount of decorative and other internal work to be done at the new building which is completed externally, so far as the first half is concerned. The meetings of the various lodges and chapters in the occupied portion of the new building are rapidly settling down to normal and comfortable conditions, but the arrangements made for the housing of the Grand Secretary and staff are of a temporary nature only. So far the number of Hall Stone lodges amounts to 1089—655 London, 362 provincial and 72 overseas lodges. Eighty lodges have qualified during the past year.

Two lodges of instruction—the Duke of Sussex and the Logic Club—have each contributed over £1000 to the Masonic institutions, the former being connected with a trade organization whereby the members have to support institutions outside the Masonic.

The Earl of Harewood has now undertaken the office of Grand Supreme Ruler of the Order of the Secret Monitor in succession to Col. C. W. Napier-Clavering. There are now 65 Secret Monitor conclaves in England and the dominions—the order is particularly strong in India—and the total membership is approximately 3000. The singular feature in connection with the order is that it was introduced from the United States, where, according to report, it has practically ceased to exist.

Runcorn's new Masonic hall, which has been erected at a cost of nearly £9000, has now been opened. The scheme was mooted about 10 years ago, but it was not until 1927 that a definite move was made by the formation of a representative committee from the two Craft lodges in the town. Two more years elapsed before the scheme was adopted and early last year building operations were begun. The building presents an imposing appearance and is well fitted and equipped.

Robert Burns is honored in London with a lodge bearing his name, to which it would seem that none of his countrymen belong. It is, however, one of the oldest lodges on the register and it is a great supporter of all the Masonic institutions and of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund.

Earth Gets Sun's 'News' in 8 Minutes

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 10 (AP)—When the sun develops a new spot, astronomers at Mount Wilson Observatory get the news within eight minutes.

It is flashed to them by light, traveling 186,284 miles a second. If something should happen to Pluto, the recently discovered and most distant planet, the watchers at the observatory, a branch of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, could learn about it in a half to three-quarters of an hour.

Light travels 6,000,000,000,000 miles a year and radio messages can go no faster, even if someone were found in the other universes to send them. Alpha Centauri, the nearest star in the earth's universe, is 4 1-3 light years away, and as astronomers peer farther into space they find themselves, in effect, looking back into the ages of the Mammoths and Dinosaurs.

Dr. Edwin Hubble, using the 100-inch telescope at Mount Wilson, the most powerful yet constructed, has photographed nebulæ, other island universes, which are so far away that light leaving them 300,000,000 years ago is just now reaching the earth.

"In observing nebulæ," he said, "we are witnessing scenes and events which actually occurred in past geologic ages. The nearest of them all, the Magellanic clouds, are photographed in the light which left them more than 100,000 years ago We see them as they were back in the great ice age."

Looking at the Magellanic clouds, Dr. Hubble sees them as they were at the time the great prehistoric elephants roved the earth. Peering farther into space, he sees a nebulæ cluster in the constellation of Coma, as they were in the age of the dinosaurs, 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 years ago.

At the very limit of the telescope he photographs nebulæ as they appeared before there were men or animals on the earth.

The Facts About George Washington as a Mason

by J. Hugo Tatsch

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MODINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—Modine Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $30,963 after charges and federal taxes, equal to 31 cents a share on the 99,349 shares, compared with $368,113, or $3.86 a share on 100,449 shares, in 1930.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

FLORIDA

Coral Gables: Auditorium, Coral Gables Elementary School, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 19.

Delray Beach: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 14.

Melbourne: School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.

Stuart: Lyric Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.

Vero Beach: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

MARYLAND

Annapolis: Circle Theater, 6 State Circle, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 14.

Baltimore (First Church): Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore and Hanover Streets, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 16.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

NEW JERSEY

North Bergen: Robert Fulton School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 16.

Orange: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 15.

NEW YORK

Albany: Emanuel Baptist Church, State Street, between Swan and Dove Streets, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 14.

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, southwest corner New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 15.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 15.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

New York (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 555 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Peekskill: Ford Auditorium, Peekskill Military Academy, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 15.

Rochester (Fourth Church): Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 14. Radiocast Station WHAM, 1150 kilocycles.

White Plains: Westchester County Center, Central Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 14.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.

State College (Society of Pennsylvania State College): Schwab Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 18.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan."
5:15 NBC, Skipy, children's program.
5:30 Noble's Round Table.
6:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; studio announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy; orchestra.
7:45 Jack Beauvais and Del Castillo.
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; humorous sketch; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Sousa's Band; quartet.
9:00 NBC, "Old Counselor"; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; Gladys Rice, soprano; Douglas Stanbury, baritone.
10:00 NBC, Interview, John Heydler; orchestra; soloist.
10:30 Horace Heidt's Californians.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 NBC, Talk, Marley Sherris.
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchmen.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Toy Town Trio."
7:30 "Mountaineers."
7:45 NBC, Elsie Janis, songs and stories.
8:00 Frigidairians.
8:15 NBC, Melo-Clarions; organ; brass; voices.
8:30 Ginger Boys: male duo.
8:45 Valvolineers.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 "Parading"—Milton Post, American Legion Band.
10:00 Violin ensemble.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, "Hollywood Nights."
11:00 Saudio announcements; news.
11:15 Greetings to arctic and subarctic regions; special Monitor news broadcast, Mr. Ernest Beaufort; messages; music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Old Man Sunshine," songs and humor.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam," the Sailor.
5:45 Musical Cameo; Edward Jardon; String Ensemble.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Show World"; orchestra; soloists.
6:30 Big Brother's Radio Rascals.
6:45 "Sears N. E. Million Dollar Days"; orchestra; soloist; speaker.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; interview; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
8:45 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, Gold Medal Organ; quartet.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Friml's "Land o' Flowers."
10:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
10:30 Le Paradis Dance Band.
11:00 Organ recital.
11:15 Weather; talk; news; time.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Art Krueger's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, "Buddy" Wagner's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o' Yesterday."
5:15 CBS, Ross Gorman's Orchestra.
5:30 Garden talk.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian story.
6:00 CBS, Geneva, Frederic William Wile presents Sir John Simon.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett: orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Own Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 The New England Council.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Organ Recital; soloist.
10:00 CBS, Quartet; orchestra; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, "Street Singer."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Betty Brooks, popular songs.
5:15 Arthur Bantora, pianist.
5:30 Silvertones—vocal.
5:45 Victoria Samulian, soprano.
6:00 Seiberling Singers: recording.
6:15 Winter sports review.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Orchestral program.
7:00 "Songs We Love to Hear"; Orrin White, tenor.
7:15 Studio Soloist.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, programs.
10:00 a. m.—Edison Kitchen program.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
11:00 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist; operatic tabloids.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—WEEI Organist.
1:00 p. m.—The Daily Tatler.
2:00 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
2:30 p. m.—Vocalist; pianist.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan."
3:00 p. m.—"Three Musketeers."
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:30 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Californians.
4:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical clock.
7:44 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—Ronnie and Van.
11:45 a. m.—Edward MacHugh, baritone.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—"Legal Problems," Gleason L. Archer.
1:45 p. m.—Studio Period.
2:30 p. m.—Frascatti Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—American Chemical Society Lecture.
3:15 p. m.—Dance music.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
2:00 p.m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—News.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Lake Placid; Olympic ski jumping.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée String Orchestra; soprano.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.

TELEPHONE PLAN APPROVED

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Authorization has been granted the Governors of the Departments of Santander del Norte and Narino to connect the telephone systems in those two provinces with the lines of the neighboring republics of Venezuela and Ecuador.

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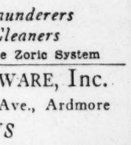
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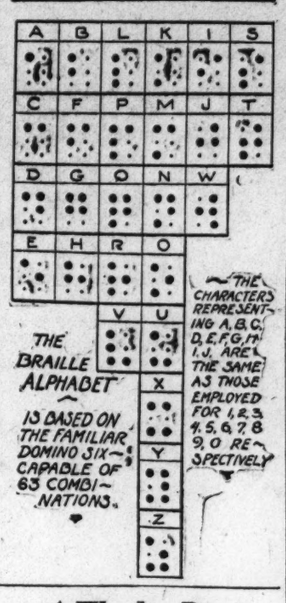
Worth Knowing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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Metaphysics (Miss M. D. K.)—The word is derived from the Greek μετὰ (meta), "beyond," and φυσικός (physikos), "relating to external nature," and in the Greek form is believed to have been first applied by Andronicus to the 13 books of Aristotle he edited and which, in the recognized arrangement of Aristotle's works, followed the books dealing with physics.

Not only was the word used to indicate "that written beyond the subject of physics," but with peculiar significance to identify that which transcended mere physics, for Aristotle then launched into a dissertation on what seemed beyond sense testimony.

In general use today "metaphysics" is a philosophic term applied to the character and cause of real being, a science distinguished from the various so-called sciences and other theories dealing with matter or material objects.

Communiqué, White Russians, Red Russians (B. G. F.)—The first, applied to a communication or piece of information given out officially, is pronounced with the principal accent on the last syllable, *ko-mu-ne-kay'* with secondary stress on each of the other syllables; *o* as in *obey*, *u* as in *menu* (purse the lips to utter *oo*, but try to pronounce long *e*), *e* as in *key*, *a* as in *ace*.

"Red Russians" are those who indorse the platform of the Soviet Union; "White Russians" are those who believe in democracy, but who are opposed to the "Reds."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Nashville Banner: Whatever became of the fellow who used to say, "Forget it!" when or if you started to pay him back a dime?

Judge: Rates are lower at winter resorts this year than ever before. So now we not only can't afford to go to them, but we don't save as much by staying away.

In Lighter Vein

Wonderful!

The bridegroom was in a poetic frenzy as he strolled along the seashore. "Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll," he recited to his bride.

"Oh, Gerald," she exclaimed, "how wonderful you are! It's doing it."—*Unidentified clipping.*

His Essay

It's pretty hard to get ahead of the youngsters. A teacher called for brief essays on "The funniest thing I ever saw." One boy got through several minutes before the others, and the teacher asked to see his effort. On his paper was written, "The funniest thing I ever saw was too funny for words."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Quotation for Today

"IMPOSSIBLE" is a word found only in the dictionary of fools.—NAPOLEON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Keeping Busy

Los Angeles couple found themselves without employment. The wife, desiring to help, obtained the agency for a small household article which was sold from door to door.

The husband was a painter, but eager to assist his wife, rather than remain idle at home, proceeded cheerfully to solicit customers.

One day when engaged in conversation with the owner of one of the homes where he had called, he stated that he was a painter.

The owner became interested, saying he had been considering having his house painted, but had not known where to find someone who would do it reasonably.

The result: An estimate was submitted, and each found his needs met in a satisfactory way.

The Children's Corner

Other Times, Other Dress

MR. AND MRS. SCROGGINS were walking along the board walk which crosses one side of the Public Garden almost hand in hand with Boylston Street. It was early. There was a soft blanket of new white snow on the ground and there were lovely pink patches of morning in the sky. Mr. Scroggins stopped in front of a statue which looked out quietly on Boylston Street. He looked long and hard at the figure of stone. Mrs. Scroggins held his arm and looked, too. The old squirrel pushed his tall silk hat forward on his brow and crossed his arms, a position he usually takes when thought is transpiring behind his twinkling eyes.

"And Why 'Hurrumph'?" Said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Hurrumph!" he said.

Mrs. Scroggins smiled. "And why 'hurrumph'?" she said.

"Hurrumph!" said her husband. "I was just thinking how different the clothes on this statue are from the clothes we see on people who walk about today."

Mrs. Scroggins cocked her bonnet to one side.

"I do declare," she said, "that's quite true. They are different. I never thought of it that way."

"Many don't think of it at all," said her husband. "You see, there aren't any trousers coming down over the lower part of the legs," said the observing old squirrel, "and you see how short the coat is and how it sort of frills out in front—not at all like my—hurrumph—coat."

Mrs. Scroggins nodded. "Let's go along and look at another statue," she said.

Arm in arm they stepped across the snow. Soon they came to another statue and stopped in front of it.

Again, Scroggins, pushed the hat forward and crossed the arms. "Hurrumph!" he said.

"But it's different!" said Mrs. Scroggins. "See, it wears a long-tail coat, and the trousers do come down over the lower part of the legs."

"Hurrumph!" said Mr. Scroggins. He side-stepped and swung himself back and forth, glancing downward and sideward at his tiny coat-tails which jerked and fluttered excitedly.

"Mine is not that kind of coat, my dear," he said. He pointed with his cane. "You see that coat is meant to button up almost under a chin. Mine is cut away. And that's why it's called what it is—"

"A cutaway!" said Mrs. Scroggins triumphantly. "My dear!" she squeezed her husband's arm, for no reason whatever, patted his coat lapel and tied his tippet a trifle more snugly under his chin.

"You see, Mrs. S.," said Scroggins. "In days gone by, clothes were different. I've heard Grandfather Scroggins tell about them. Once, according to Grandfather, ladies wore great hoops under their skirts. And they wore little hats with bows which tied under the pretty chins, and—"

Mrs. Scroggins interrupted. "Let's see another statue," she said. They walked to the next figure fronting the street, grim and cold on its heavy pedestal. They both looked at it carefully.

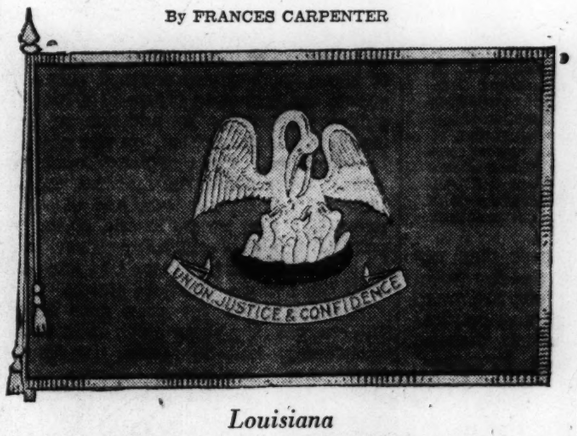
"Now this statue is different from both the others. It has a big hat and boots," said Mrs. Scroggins.

Her husband hurrumphed. "Other times, my dear, other dress."

Mrs. Scroggins pulled his arm. "Now let's go and see the one with the horse. That's the one I love best." So the two squirrels looked at the horse statue, walked around and around it, and then climbed up on the great base on which it rested. And they rested for a while before going back home to their cozy home in Ulmus Americana (American elm).

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER



Louisiana

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The pelican feeding its young in the center of the flag should be white and the nest of a brownish color. The flag and the letters of the motto should be blue; the border, cord, and staff gold.

Louisiana was named by La Salle, the French explorer of the Mississippi River, nearly 250 years ago, in honor of King Louis XIV of France. He gave the name of Louisiana to all the Mississippi Valley, but today it applies only to the State itself.

Louisiana is often called the "Creole State." Another nickname is the "Pelican State." The motto of Louisiana—Union, Justice, and Confidence—may be read on its flag. Louisiana has chosen the magnolia as its state flower.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the eighteenth star of the American flag stands for Louisiana.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday.)

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Missing Word Puzzle: MANCHURIA.

Tunk and Tollywamp

HURRY OUT, TUNK, I SEE SUNLIGHT AHEAD.
I MUST LEAVE YOU NOW, GO STRAIGHT AHEAD, YOU'LL FIND A TRAIL.
OUT IN THE SUNLIGHT THEY DANCE FOR JOY
SAY, TUNK, I'M JUST A BIT TURNED AROUND HE SAID GO STRAIGHT AHEAD
WHEW

Tunk and Tollywamp are sent into the root cave while the rabbits hold their meeting. They are wondering how long they will have to stay there when Skoopo, the mole, comes to their rescue and starts to dig a way out through the ground.

(To Be Continued Next Saturday.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Fear, the Enemy

THAT the real enemy is not merely the opposing army in war but the hate which humans allow to lead them into mutual destruction, Channing Pollock showed in his play, "The Enemy." In this he performed a great service to a war-wearied world. Today there is need for some great preacher of the stage to portray with equal clarity the fact that it is fear, the chief ingredient of hate, which is the enemy both of peace and prosperity.

To some extent men have long recognized the demoralizing effects of fear. They are well described in Leviticus: "And the sound of a shaken leaf shall chase them . . . and they shall fall when none pursueth." But perhaps in recent months as never before men have been recognizing the destruction wrought by fear upon their economic well-being. Today rumors do only too well as substitutes for the shaken leaf of Leviticus. According to one of the more recent Babson's Reports:

> Wild rumors and calamity gossip have thrown a new cloak of gloom over the country. It is our opinion that the fear complex, more than economic difficulties, is responsible for the present phase of the depression. In fact, business was in a position to go ahead some months ago, but has been forced to wait upon a clearing away of the general mental depression.

It is useful to recognize thus that fear is an enemy. But that is not enough. Too often it merely leads people to be afraid of fear. The need is for methods of effectively combating it. Nor is it enough to say that men should not be ruled by fear. There is a legitimate desire for security, for protection of men and nations against the devastations of both military and economic strife. And efforts must be pressed to remove root causes of insecurity.

But even before conditions are changed something can be done to allay superstitious fears based only on imagined causes. Especially in the economic field is there hope for endeavors to displace fear with confidence by destroying ignorance and making sound conditions known. This is the line President Hoover is following in his campaign to combat the timidity which causes hoarding and bank runs. There is no attempt to say that "good times are just around the corner"; the effort rather is to check the epidemic of fear and restore morale by calling attention to the sound reasons for confidence.

The paralyzing effects of fear as contrasted with the energizing power of confidence were set forth ten years ago on this page in words which seem even more applicable today:

> It is new resolves and new determination which are needed on every hand. It is confidence in the essential productivity of right effort which must be aroused. Fear cramps initiative and endeavor. Confidence unfolds opportunity and countless possibilities for good. New resolves and new determination throw off the old and take on the new—the recognition of abundance for all, and prosperity as the normal condition of affairs for individuals, communities and nations. Fear makes for selfishness and lack and war. Confidence makes for harmony and satisfaction. Confidence must be one of the keynotes of the returning prosperity of the world.

To the superficial observer there may not appear much in the present state of the world to justify confidence. It is true there are grave problems in the social, economic and political organization of the nations which demand solution. But the world has never been without such problems and it has never possessed such resources for solving them as it commands today. The things we have to work with would have been accounted marvels by our forefathers.

Loss of a distorted sense of values may mean an increase in genuine wealth; courage, honor, intelligence, beauty and kindness have not depreciated. Less reliance on things is causing a rediscovery of the value of thought. The very uncertainty of human planning has turned men to seek divine guidance. As they do that, they will find the most solid of all foundations for confidence—the assurance that right endeavor has a sure reward, even as promised in that same twenty-sixth chapter of Leviticus:

> If ye walk in my statutes, and keep my commandments, and do them;
> Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit. . . .
> And I shall give peace in the land, and ye shall lie down and none shall make you afraid.

Men may not gain that confidence in a day, but they can move toward it, and as they do the fears which bring both economic disaster and war upon mankind will begin to dissolve.

The Manly Art of Dishwashing

STATISTICS resulting from a recent survey of domestic life in metropolitan New York invite attention to the helpfulness of husbands in the daily recurrent task of washing the dishes. It appears that 39½ per cent of the husbands help their wives with the dishes. What proportion wipes and what proportion washes is not stated, and it may well be that husband and wife sometimes change places for sake of variety. It seems reasonable to assume that approximately the same 39½ per cent would hold good in other American cities.

Such investigation may seem to some an invasion of the home, where, as Goldsmith once wrote,

> With secret course which no loud storms annoy,
> Glides the smooth current of domestic joy.

The domestic joy of sharing this task has hitherto been kept intimate. But ever since dishes were invented and the practice of washing them at intervals gained general acceptance, some husbands, though probably not always 39½ per cent, undoubtedly have helped their wives at this task.

In our own period, as compared with immediate predecessors, it is widely observable that homes and families are smaller, with less cooking done in them and proportionately fewer dishes to wash. A domestic employee, such as used to be called "the girl," is more expensive. And then, conversation, which in other days would have continued pleasantly at table while the girl was doing the dishes, can go forward as happily in the kitchen or kitchenette while a wife and husband do the dishes together.

One may reasonably assume that the statisticians were concerned only with the dinner dishes. The inexorable routine of commerce and the 8:10 train certainly would not allow 39½ per cent of the husbands to help with the breakfast dishes.

As for the 60½ per cent who do not help their wives with the dishes, some, of course, lack the occasion. Their wives "don't want a man in the way" when they wash the dishes. But many, it may be speculated, are debarred by an obstinate unwillingness to wear the apron upon which their wives as obstinately insist. Others very likely refrain in the conviction that, apron or no apron, it is not the manly part to help. If the gathering of these statistics accomplishes no other purpose, they at least weaken this position and go to show that this idea is an outmoded convention.

Memel—Apple of Discord

MEMEL-LAND—mainly a port on the Baltic—is one of those territorial curiosities that the Treaty of Versailles left to plague the world. About three-quarters the size of Rhode Island, but with a population half that of Providence, it was separated from the German Empire after the war. Meantime the adjacent region of Lithuania had been severed from Russia, thus setting up another state-without-a-port problem. While the powers were wondering what to do with Memel, a French mission performed the work of administration, leaving nobody satisfied, least of all the French. At last the Lithuanians took matters into their own hands. In 1923 they seized the port and forced a decision as to its status, which finally took the form of a transfer to Lithuania of "the rights and titles held in Memel by the principal allied powers."

But there were conditions which qualified the Lithuanian title. Chiefly revolving around the proviso that the territory should enjoy autonomous government and popular representation, they made Memel a juridical curiosity and perpetuated its reputation as an apple of discord.

It is this statute that the Lithuanians have now damaged. First reports of the trouble at the Baltic port indicated only that the president of the local autonomous council, who happens to be a German, had been arrested. This in itself was questionable interference. But the latest news shows that the council itself has been supplanted by a Lithuanian directorate. The episode must therefore be regarded as a repetition of the coup d'état of 1923.

In 1923, Memel caused a lot of fluttering in international dovecotes. Precisely the same reasons for excitement still exist. Memel is one of those spots whose political future directly affects the economic future of a hinterland of different countries. In addition to Lithuania, Germany, holding Tilsit, on the opposite side, is interested, while Poland contends that Memel constitutes the natural outlet for a large part of its territory. And of course Germany has, and Soviet Russia claims to have, political interests which, moreover, are shared by all the powers by reason of their connection with the fixing of Memel's status.

Explanation of the coup goes deeper than the charges now being made at Kovno. A more satisfactory title to Memel has long been a Lithuanian aspiration. Kovno apparently wishes to reopen the juridical question. In the past the most profitable procedure has been to fire a salvo after the manner of the present coup. But it is doubtful whether the same success will attend this effort. This is not the way that treaty revision should be accomplished. That can be said without in the slightest prejudging Lithuania's claims, which are certainly arguable, or Lithuania's charges, which remain to be established.

Motors Preferred

WHEN your income is reduced, where do you begin to curtail—in food, clothes, living quarters, insurance, transportation, amusement, charity or incidentals? This question is of current interest to many a householder, wage earner or salaried person. Undoubtedly the answer varies in so many ways that a consensus is not always convincing or even possible. But certain generalizations have been made that gain wide acceptance. And one of these is that the use of the automobile, placed here for convenience under the label "transportation," is about the last to suffer radical contraction.

Proofs of this conclusion are adduced from a study of motor registrations and their relation to population. American registrations in 1931 of 25,940,000 fell off only 584,000 from the year before, with the population increasing to 124,770,000 from 123,113,000. This was the first decline in the history of car registrations. This small curtailment in the use of the automobile is in striking contrast to declines in most other lines of domestic business during 1931. The Standard Statistics Company estimates approximate declines at the close of 1931 of 15 per cent in employment, 20 per cent in pay rolls, 48 per cent in stock market values, 50 per cent in new financing, 30 per cent in foreign trade, 15 per cent in industrial production.

Just why a person would rather sacrifice in most other directions than put his car in storage cannot be answered in a word. In part, it is probably because it gives him a sense of mastery not readily obtained in other ways. An automobile conquers time and space. It affords the whole family a release from what may seem a humdrum existence. A change of scene may prove invigorating. It makes possible an extension of one's physical environment and mental horizons.

The deprivation of the advantages of a car may, however, be one of the sweet uses of adversity. The rewards of turning the resultant leisure to good account could far overbalance the sense of loss. There is that book or article to be read, that letter to write, or the library offering a quiet retreat. The joys of a walk may be rediscovered, near-by friends visited who were too near when the car was available, or the children's playmates cultivated.

Of course, those who have become accustomed to the ever-readiness and reliability of the automobile will forgo its many advantages very reluctantly. If retrenchment must be carried that far, however, there may be found unexpected opportunities for refreshment of thought and outlook in other channels.

Heralds of Young April

THE wayside thickets stand leafless in the snow, and the pines are burdened with a still whiteness—but there is, nevertheless, a definite, welcome and trustworthy portent of spring. And it isn't a robin someone has seen; nor a meadow lark on a post, his feathers ruffled to repel the chill. For such birds as are abroad are birds of winter—a flight of juncos through the hazel, and a grouse signing the level whiteness with his wanderings afoot. It is none of these. Spring's constant and earliest harbinger, toward which we look almost as eagerly as to the south wind, is the seed catalogue. And the seed catalogues are here.

People never have turned their faces from the fields, from the brave, generous earth the fathers broke and seeded. They have congregated in cities and in towns, and have contrived for their occupation and profit innumerable affairs which seem far removed from the plowlands. Yet in simple fact all these trace outward to the open fields, to orchards bright with blossom, to prairies where the young wheat bursts through, to men that follow the friendly, straining flanks of horses along a new-turned furrow. For the cities are born of the fields as surely as corn quickens in the earth, and are nurtured by the fields, however tall and impressive their sky lines—and there is something within us that remembers, and yields tribute, whenever the years draw on toward seed time. And so it is that we have seed catalogues.

Some will say that these are for farmer folk—but it is true only in part. Your genuine farmer would manage somehow, as he used to in earlier times, if the mail never brought him a catalogue. The seed corn dangled from the brown rafters of the attic, swinging by its husks. Tomato seed was glued, by the very essence of the fruit, to yellowing fragments of newspaper, against the time when it should be given to the cold frames. In the cupboard was the twisted paper sack that held the embryonic second generation of the prize pumpkin. And so it was with all else that farmers intended for their acres, come planting time.

The farmer folk would manage yet, somehow, if need be. Seed catalogues are mainly for such as are exiled from the fields. They are for back-yard gardeners, and grandmothers in suburban cottages, to whom the tilling of a narrow plot is the perennial and romantic adventure. Not that seed catalogues do not benefit farmers—but one must be in exile to have the full flavor of their promises.

They come betimes, of course, the seed catalogues—but not a day too soon. We are like children that have been told of a certain holiday—when the fields shall be dressed in green and robins shall follow us as we spade the soil. So it has always been. And they that prepare seed catalogues, with bright-hued adjectives and brilliant inks, are well aware of this—and in some part turn it to their own advantage. For which we now desire to thank them.

Editorial Notes

Soviet leaders in Leningrad recently set up a weird image of what they conceived as Deity and then destroyed it. After all, what these Communists destroyed was only what they built themselves. The Emperor Constantine, when told that a mob had broken the head of his statue with stones, is said to have put his hands to his head and declared, "It is very surprising, but I don't feel hurt in the least."

Now that cottons have been announced as the summer fashion for women's dresses, even those for evening wear, wouldn't it be commendable if some humanitarian would design an outfit for men whereby they might appear in similarly cool and comfortable summer attire!

The invention of a "wind machine" now enables players of horns such as the double-bass and tuba to play long-sustained notes which hitherto have been impossible. The man living next door to a saxophone player now hopes that the device will not work with saxophones.

Germany, long rated as a heavy beer-drinking nation, has encouraging news for those who believe in abstinence. Cocoa is partially supplanting beer. The consumption of beer is said to be 38 per cent below the 1913 figure—while cocoa is up 70 per cent over the same period.

Some persons apparently believe that to limit short selling in the stock market would help to end short buying in other markets

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Southern Democrats Four Years Ago and Now

FOUR years ago this month I was traveling through the South and Southwest of the United States seeking to gather what useful information might be obtainable as to the prospects for nomination of Herbert Hoover and also those of Alfred E. Smith. At the time it appeared that Hoover had by all odds the more difficult going before him. Everywhere the man in the street, and especially the woman in the kitchen and in the club was for him, but the politicians almost universally manifested hesitation concerning his nomination, if not indeed open opposition to it. The region through which I traveled was not in any sense friendly to the aspirations of the then Governor Smith. Disappointment over the failure of the McAdoo candidacy at Madison Square Garden in 1924 hardened into antagonism to the man who had blocked McAdoo. More than that, it was apparent that both because of his wet attitude and his church affiliations New York's Governor was peculiarly repugnant to sentiment in the South. He had with him in the main ambitious politicians who thought they discerned in him a vote-getter. Against him were the masses of the people.

It is apparent, therefore, that the character of the support of Hoover and of Smith prior to the conventions which honored both of them differed radically. That period of investigation into southern sentiment ended with the conclusion, reached fully a month before the conventions, that both men would be nominated and that Smith would encounter a vigorous opposition within the ranks of his own party which would probably result in breaking the "solid South." How thoroughly the election bore out this conclusion the record shows.

At Houston the convention went doggedly and systematically about its work, nominating Governor Smith after a very eloquent nominating speech by Franklin Roosevelt, whose ambitions he is now opposing. There was virtually no opposition. The ancient political maxim that you can't beat somebody with nobody was again given convincing demonstration. But while the convention went on with its work, in many hotel rooms there were gathered men who had been prominent Democratic officeholders and who still are leaders of Democratic thought and Democratic activity, discussing what they believed to be, if not the suicide, at any event the temporary abdication of the Democratic Party. Many of these men I knew intimately. Most of them later in the campaign appeared as active or perhaps covert opponents of Smith. Never have I seen a more striking example of the fact that what a convention with seeming riotous enthusiasm and practical unanimity may do when putting a ticket in the field can be undone on election day by a comparatively few men possessing personal following and holding to political and economic convictions which they dare to maintain in the face of threatened political ostracism. Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, of the old solid South, and Kentucky and Tennessee of the border states, were carried against the Houston ticket by the men who did not enter the convention, but sat in their hotel rooms considering what was being done there.

I think it is impossible for anyone to read Governor Smith's political statement without feeling that it puts him in the field as a candidate quite as thoroughly as Newton D. Baker or Roosevelt himself is a candidate. It therefore may be of interest to speculate as to his comparative strength today and four years ago. The objections to him which existed then and which deprived him of the historic Democratic support of the solid South still exist. There is no indication that on either of the counts against his leadership, the South has changed its convictions. It is true, however, that since the last presidential election in many of the southern states the great power which the Democratic machine has developed for itself by legislation defining party regulations and limiting the political independence of registered party members has created a disciplinary condition which might lead aspiring Democratic politicians to hesitate to bolt a regularly nominated candidate.

In North Carolina, for example, Senator Simmons paid the price of independence by being retired to private life. The same thing was true of Senator Heflin of Alabama. And the story of the methods adopted in the latter case does not make pleasant reading to those who believe in political independence. In Texas the leaders of the anti-Smith movement have had to fight party expulsion and have been denied political preferment of any kind. All through the South where the Democratic Party is overwhelmingly in the majority it has used its power to prevent any repetition of what happened in 1928. Whether it can be successful in this effort is another question. Conversation with southern leaders, aghast at the thought of Smith's nomination, leads me to believe that this effort of the local machines will be a count in the indictment of his own political methods.

Books of Current Interest

When Tsarism Fell

February, 1917: A Chronicle of the Russian Revolution, by Alekxei Tarasoff-Rodionoff. (Translated by William A. Drake.) New York: Covici Friede. $3.75.

The revolution that overthrew the Romanoff autocracy in Russia in March, 1917, was a movement without leaders, without plan, without organization. It represented the collapse of an old order, rather than a conscious, premeditated effort to build a new one. The thoroughgoing revolutionaries, who wanted to wipe out the Tsarist system, root and branch, were in prison, in Siberian exile, in enforced emigration abroad. Lenine, at the time of the first revolution, was in Switzerland, Trotzky in New York, Stalin in Siberia. The watchful Tsarist police had reduced the illegal work of the organized underground revolutionary parties to small dimensions. The great majority of the members of Russia's conservative legislative body, the Duma, did not desire a violent overthrow of the Tsarist régime by the masses, having a prophetic apprehension that the movement would go far beyond their control and desire. So the Duma leaders, Rodzianko, Gutchkov, Milyukov and others took part in the Revolution and committed themselves to the formation of a new government only when the autocracy had crumbled and Petrograd was already in the hands of the rebellious soldiers and workers.

There were no individual leaders whose names stand out as do those of Lenine and Trotzky, and even of lesser men, like Antonoff and Podvoisky, in the subsequent Bolshevist Revolution. But leadership of a sort there obviously was. The seizure of public buildings, the rooting out of the police, the taking of measures for public security—all these things could not take place automatically. And in "February, 1917" (the title is explained by the fact that, according to the old Russian calendar, the Revolution occurred not on March 12, but on February 27), we have the vivid reminiscences of a typical leader of the unplanned upheaval: Aleksei Tarasoff-Rodionoff, subaltern officer in a machine-gun detachment in 1917, and since the Revolution a Communist writer.

Tarasoff-Rodionoff tells how he went over to the soldiers as soon as they rebelled, marched with them to Petrograd (he was stationed at the suburban post of Oranienbaum when the outbreak came) and took an active part in the first few weeks of the Revolution. He possesses a vivid style, highly spiced with adjectives; and his reminiscences throw into clear-cut relief some of the main scenes of that confused period: soldiers swarming over the Tauride Palace, the seat of the Duma, and smashing the portraits of unpopular deputies; the radical lawyer Sokoloff, one of the fortuitous leaders of this early period, writing under the dictation of soldiers the order No. 1, to which conservative critics attribute the disintegration of the Russian Army; Professor Milyukoff, "purring like a cat," to use the author's simile, but failing to reconcile a revolutionary audience to the maintenance of the monarchy in any form.

Tarasoff-Rodionoff was for a few days commandant of one of the Petrograd wards. Various actors in the revolutionary drama—Lenine, Stalin, Rodzianko, Savinkoff, Kerensky (whom he portrays as a weakling)—stalk through his pages, and he successfully conveys the confused atmosphere of those first revolutionary weeks, when the authority and functions of the Soviet and the Provisional Government were loosely defined, and many things were done simply on the initiative of an enterprising individual.

The author's Bolshevist sympathies barred his advancement under the Provisional Government, and his narrative ends with his temporary return to Oranienbaum in May. The book is a solid and valuable addition to the memoir literature of the Revolution. In impressionistic brilliance it surpasses anything else that has been written on the subject, with the exception of Shulgin's "Days," which has never been translated into English. Politically, of course, the Bolshevist Tarasoff-Rodionoff and the uncompromising monarchist Shulgin are at opposite poles; but they are both able to recapture the color and atmosphere as well as the bare facts of the momentous period which they describe.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Business Proposal

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Here is a man-in-the-street's suggestion for a business proposal from the United States to the nations of Europe:

1. That America, as the principal creditor nation, should offer to cancel all war debts (or otherwise make the most generous proposal of which she is capable by way of moratorium) in consideration of the European nations immediately entering into a scheme for general disarmament and substituting, in place of the present race for armaments, an international police force controlled by the League of Nations.

2. Such international force to be maintained by means of a contribution from each nation of a sum equivalent to one-quarter to one-half of the sum they now expend upon armaments.

3. This saving of 50 to 75 per cent effected by the contributing nations, added to the saving in respect to war debts, would add tremendously to the spending power of Europe and also to the business and general progress throughout the world—while the feeling of added security achieved through abandonment of competition in armaments and through disposing of the threat of another war would be incalculable.

4. To meet the more urgent needs of those countries who may require a further loan in order to get on to their feet again, America might consider it necessary to stipulate for 10 per cent of the 1932 payments to be made by the principal debtors, to be used for the purpose named.

5. The financial benefits accruing to every nation would be such that they could afford adequately to compensate all those put temporarily out of employment through the change, while those still wishing to pursue a military career could be used for the formation of the international force operating under the League.

6. Provision would be needed for dealing with internal disputes, such as those threatening in India today and arising in other parts of the world from time to time, but it is submitted that with the racial animosities eliminated in the case of the contributing nations, these disputes would tend to assume more normal proportions.

May not this be America's opportunity to do the big thing—for the biggest of all causes?

H. S. H.

Advertising and the Radio

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of January 13, under "Editorial Notes," the following appeared, "Radio broadcasting is not open to advertisers in Great Britain. British listeners don't know what they are missing."

Do Americans fully realize just what they are getting? Just how long can the average listener enjoy his radio before he will be affronted with some misleading advertising talk?

It is freely conceded that legitimate concerns furnish excellent programs, presenting information regarding their wares briefly in a tactful and dignified manner. But unfortunately, there is another class of advertisers who use the radio nationally and who are not only a disgrace to our business ethics but are a menace to all who fall under their influence.

Reference is made to the numerous patent medicine and tobacco companies who have seized upon this modern medium of advertising to increase the sales of their questionable products. Many of these advertisers even have the effrontery to quote physicians' recommendations, despite the well-known fact that no reputable doctor will ever stoop so low as to recommend a narcotic as beneficial for habitual use. It would seem that the medical profession itself would see to it that this practice be stopped.

What is the matter with our advertising clubs? They were instrumental in driving fake advertising out of our newspapers and magazines. Truth in advertising is supposed still to be their slogan. What about cleansing the air of the destructive miasma of misrepresentation which is pouring forth hourly from radio loudspeakers?

Los Angeles, Calif. HAL B. WASHBURN.